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SIXPENCE



Crown Prince.

Prince Regent.

Kaiser.

THE VISIT OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO ENGLAND: A RECENT PORTRAIT OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ULLSTEIN AND CO.

The group here reproduced was taken during the visit which the Emperor has just paid to his grand-uncle, the Prince Regent of Brunswick, at Blankenburg, in the Hartz Mountains. The party is in hunting costume.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

"Precedent is a curse." This is Lord Rosebery's disrespectful way of handling the British Constitution—that sacred Ark which is pillared on precedent. Some time ago I dwelt on the absurdity of exiling Lord Kitchener to India instead of setting him to extinguish the nincompoopery of the War Office. It gratifies me to know that Lord Rosebery is of the same opinion. Contemptuous of precedent, he would make Lord Kitchener Secretary for War, regardless of the pedants who think that a Parliamentary civilian knows more about war than a great soldier, and that the appointment of that soldier to manage the War Office would destroy all the liberties which have descended to us from Magna Charta. Lord Rosebery, I imagine, would not propose that the Secretary for War should always be a soldier. He means simply that when we have a man of Lord Kitchener's organising genius we should turn this genius to the best account, and not waste it for five years by quartering it in India. Give Lord Kitchener five years in Pall Mall, and then we should see whether the vested rights of nincompoopery could withstand the will that wore out the Boer resistance.

At present the nincompoop (it is Lord Rosebery's excellent word) assumes that he is entitled to discredit the service so long as he does nothing unbecoming to a gentleman. It was actually urged on his behalf in the House of Commons, touching his share in the Remount scandal, that he was not dishonest; he was only incompetent. With this certificate of character he proudly confronted an astonished nation. What would Lord Kitchener have said to such a plea for incompetence in the field? If it is not sufficient to be a gentleman in the presence of the enemy, why should it suffice for any administrative department? If the gentleman is incapable of forethought; if he has not the slightest idea of organisation; if he does not know how to buy horses for the Army; if, in a war with a race of horsemen, his motto is "Unmounted men preferred": then all the pathetic bleating on behalf of his soul of honour, and the charm of his society, ought not to keep him in the employment of the State. It is no use appointing committees of inquiry to issue reports full of mild concern and feeble censure. When I read one of these precious documents, I think of the curate in "The Private Secretary," who used to say to his tormentors, "If you do that again, I'll give you a good hard knock!" The report of the Remount Committee bristles with this reverend annoyance, which is not intended to hurt anybody.

Mr. Chamberlain is violating precedent by going to South Africa. It is manifestly so rational a step that there is universal approval. But some forlorn heads are wagging sadly because Mr. Chamberlain is going in a war-ship. This is supposed to give his mission an air of braggadocio, if not of menace. It is a needless flaunting of our naval power. It is quite inconsistent with the purely civic character of Mr. Chamberlain's office. The war-ship happens to be the *Good Hope*, carefully chosen because it is the ship which represents the contribution of the Cape to the Navy. But even that does not pacify the pessimists who think the Colonial Secretary wants to overawe the Cape with its own guns. Perhaps he ought to sail in a harmless brig, manned by Quakers. Mr. Kruger was brought to Europe in a Dutch war-ship; but it is improper for a British war-ship to take a British Minister to a British colony. This is almost as impressive as the suggestion that arithmetic in Voluntary schools is "taught on Anglican lines." The dogma that twice two are four is made to convey the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. By some means equally subtle, the *Good Hope*, with Mr. Chamberlain on board, will spread devastation and terror.

General Viljoen, who has proved that lecturing in England is more rational than egg-dancing on the Continent, is said to have offered the War Office his services against the Somalis. This must be heart-breaking to people who think that the fanatical frenzy of a Mullah on the edge of civilisation is a rebuke to the bloated insolence of the British Empire. It seems there are Boers so misguided already by a wicked Imperialism that they are eager to bear arms against a Mullah struggling to be free! A Mullah's motives are always delightfully mysterious; but in this case they are complicated by a gentleman who might have stepped out of one of Mr. Anthony Hope's novels to ruffle European diplomacy by adding Somaliland to the Austrian Empire. He says the Mullah is merely his agent. If Mr. Anthony Hope will give his mind to this romance, he may discover that the Mullah is really a Pan-German with his face blacked; he may even be blacked all over, like the amateur actor who played Othello. Now, if General Viljoen should take the field against the Mullah, and if the Mullah's complexion should come off in the encounter, disclosing the Teutonic intrepidity of Herr Müller, would not that worthy point the finger of reproach and cry, "Fraticide!"? If Mr. Anthony Hope should shrink from this conclusion, perhaps it will commend itself to some German artist.

It is something to know, on the authority of Sir Horace Rumbold, lately our Ambassador at Vienna, that the Emperor Francis Joseph was our staunch friend through the Boer War. "I am altogether on the side of England," he said to the Ambassador, in the presence of other Ambassadors, at the moment when affairs in South Africa were darkest for our prestige. That notable utterance must have had its effect in the Chancelleries of Europe. Further, our Ambassador was invited to take the formal step which set in motion the legal machinery for the repression of the comic spirit in adverse comment on British policy. Caricature did not enjoy in Austria the license which ran unchecked in Germany. Germans are good enough to explain that our representative at Berlin did not take the action of his colleague at Vienna. He did not take it for the excellent reason that the initiative of Vienna was not imitated by an equally exalted authority at Berlin. If the German caricaturists had lavished their amiable fancies on the Czar, would Berlin have waited for the Russian Ambassador to complain? Sir Horace Rumbold frankly notes in German opinion a rooted malevolence against this country, very different from the loose dislike which many foreigners have for our national characteristics. This dislike is not a permanent threat with which Governments have to reckon; but the other sentiment has a political bent, which cannot be hidden from us by the transitory blandishments of imperial visitors.

Somebody in America has thoughtfully sent me two numbers of the *San Francisco Argonaut*, in which I find excellent reading. There is, indeed, such a compelling quality in that journal that I had read most of the matter before discovering that both numbers were three years old! I cannot guess the motive of my unknown benefactor unless he wanted to impress upon me the modest profusion with which the editor of the *Argonaut* apologised to his readers in an article for telling them his name. He was forced from his beloved privacy, he said, by a law of the Californian Legislature, which demands that every article, paragraph, or statement in a newspaper shall be signed by the writer. Many writers may be employed to interpret the editorial mind. An editor may have an inspiration in the dead of the night, jump out of bed, and speak his mind into a phonograph. The voice of the phonograph, speaking next day to a secretary with possibly excited emphasis, might give the article such a colour that, to comply with the spirit of the law, the responsibility of the instrument should be indicated in the signature. For instance, if the editor's name were Jones, and the secretary's Smith, the article would be signed thus: "Solomon Jones, through the Phonograph, per Septimus Smith." In case of legal proceedings, it might be necessary not simply to admonish Messrs. Jones and Smith, but to have the Phonograph publicly smashed by the local executioner.

The editor of the *Argonaut* did not enter fully into this contingency; but he warned his readers that, as he felt spiritually responsible for every writer in his paper, they must be prepared for a monotonous frequency in the publication of his name. This sensitiveness of conscience is honourable to the journalism of San Francisco, and furnishes a complete answer, if any be needed, to the aspersions of the Californian legislators, for whose moral character, indeed, the editor of the *Argonaut* professes no high esteem. Conscience, it is clear, does not make cowards of us all. But there is a modesty in journalism which could not be dragged, even by such a law, into the light of print. Some editors, I believe, rather than sign their articles would suppress them, and publish nothing but statements on the authority of Reuter. One London journal has already desisted from all expressions of editorial judgment, and instead we have the opinions of "a correspondent," who seems to be a singularly accomplished and versatile man. Needless to say that he will always hide from fame. This is an omen. A sceptical age questions the utility of dramatic critics. Reviewers, leader-writers, editors, will soon have had their day, and papers will come out by themselves. You will press the button of an automaton which will jerk at you a printed sheet of news, and what you may think of that will be entirely your own affair.

To a British jury all critics are obnoxious. Prove that your business has been injured by criticism, and a jury will award you damages. If you produce what is called in theatrical parlance "a good knock-about entertainment," and a critic presumes to call it dull and vulgar, you have only to show a jury that the public gave you the cold shoulder after the appearance of this notice, and your case is unanswerable. No juryman troubles to consider that you invited the critic to express an opinion, and that he has just as much right to call your entertainment dull and vulgar as to say that it is a marvel of humour and refinement. To the juryman praise is the legitimate encouragement of trade; but blame, even on purely artistic grounds, is unlawful interference between the trader and his customers. This great principle, if pressed with vigour, will make an end of criticism; and who, save the starving critics, will care?

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

Mr. Barrie's new play, "The Admirable Crichton," just produced at the Duke of York's Theatre, is a modern fantasy, very entertaining in an extravagant, not to say farcical way, mildly satirical of social inequalities and theories about them, not over-full of dramatic incident or smart dialogue—rather too marked by long pauses, allowing of elaborate business, and finished off by a cold douche of relentless if necessary realism. Its hero, real and titular, is a butler—a butler of inventive genius and marked individuality, who shows to brilliant advantage as compared with a party of rich idlers, a peer, his three daughters, and his wastrel nephew, when they are all wrecked on the inevitable desert island of many a fable. The peer is a declared believer in the equality of man, and yet wishes on the island to retain his privileges of authority and indolence. The butler strongly supports class distinctions as an ordinance of nature, yet soon becomes dictator of the castaways. Indeed, the changes of position and character involved by an enforced return to nature are most comically, and for one moment poignantly, exploited by Mr. Barrie. The peer becomes a mere jovial scullion, fond of playing a concertina; the aristocratic girls turn Amazons, and one of them, engaged to a young lord at home, falls in love with the butler-governor, and extracts (in the play's one strong scene) a confession of attachment. But a gun is heard, a ship has come, and in the last act the old relations are re-established. Mr. H. B. Irving is the butler, and has never acted more admirably—imperturbable, masterful, and passionate by turns. The heroine's rôle is rather too subtle and too true perhaps to realities to be made sympathetic, though Miss Irene Vanbrugh invests it with all her personal charm. But Mr. Gerald Du Maurier and Mr. Kemble have never acted more drolly than as the smart idler and the elderly peer who suffer so strange a *boueversement*.

"ELEANOR," AT THE COURT.

If only to see Miss Marion Terry's acting of the title rôle—acting of rare charm and self-abandonment—playgoers should certainly attend the Court Theatre's matinées of "Eleanor." In Mrs. Humphry Ward's amateurish adaptation of her novel there is one striking scene which shows a patient, faded woman confessing her love for a priggish man friend, and appealing to the generosity of a young and unconscious rival. This poignant passage is exquisitely rendered by Miss Terry herself, and by Miss Lilian Braithwaite, an actress whose pretty sincerity almost conceals the Quixotic little *ingénue*'s conventional nature. But one scene does not make a play, and as a play "Eleanor" is spoilt by overmuch "literature" and by Mrs. Ward's lack of dramatic instinct. Its characters are for ever talking bookishly and indulging in prolonged narrations; its thin and humourless story offers excessive dialogue as a substitute for sparse incident; its Ibsenian madwoman—very cleverly portrayed by Miss Robins—is quite a superfluous figure in the author's scheme, and its heroine takes full three-quarters of an hour in dying, and so concluding a piece the whole atmosphere of which is charged with mournful sentimentality.

"MY LADY VIRTUE," AT THE GARRICK.

In "My Lady Virtue" Mr. Esmond has written what is so far his best work—a play that, while interesting rather than moving, while mechanical in its "Scrap of Paper" adventures, is agreeably sane and human, and exhibits not only ingenious stage resource, but plausible development of character. Out of the relations of such unromantic figures as a Pharisaic husband; a Bohemian lady; her raffish spouse, intent on blackmail; and the Pharisee's wife, at first a mere abstraction of uncompromising virtue, Mr. Esmond contrives, by allowing for the influences of common-sense and complex motives, to evolve a series of situations at once surprising and natural, dramatic and amusing. Indeed, such delightfully unexpected and droll reasonableness is attributed to the blackmailer and his reckless wife that these become the hero and heroine; and so, though there is something very winning and sincere about the "Lady Virtue" of Miss Eva Moore, it is the genial suavity of Mr. Bourchier and the picturesque personality of Miss Violet Vanbrugh in the rôle of the lax couple that provide the dominant features of the interpretation of Mr. Esmond's entertaining comedy.

"CAPTAIN KETTLE," AT THE ADELPHI.

A sense of humour and conjugal devotion are hardly the best qualifications for a melodramatic hero, as Messrs. Malcolm Watson and Murray Carson have found in writing a play round that ferocious spitfire, Captain Kettle. Compelled to invent a love interest, they have had to exploit Dona Clotilde's infatuation for the Sunderland skipper, and on the stage the encounters of the amorous Spanish beauty and the indignant little Captain prove grotesquely incredible. Anxious to avoid the convention of an ever-victorious gallant, they have suffered poor Kettle, as would-be liberator of a sort of Dreyfus, to be constantly rescued himself amid his audience's ironic laughter. Still, what with vigorous acting,

especially that of Mr. Abingdon, Mr. Kinghorne, and Mr. Carson (the last not physically an ideal Kettle), fine scenery—notably a realistic picture of a yacht's deck—a sensational story, and quaint (if often unintended) fun, "Captain Kettle" should recover for Mr. Terriss's old home its former popularity.

"MARTINIQUE," AT THE HIPPODROME.

The management of the London Hippodrome is never satisfied to stand still, and is always varying its entertainment, but its latest coup is its most startling. Not content with a programme which includes a bewildering series of acrobats, jugglers, equestrians, imitators of musical instruments, cowboys, performing dogs, etc., as well as "The Bandits" sketch and its mill-dam "sensation," Mr. Moss and his colleagues have arranged a production which is surely the last word in stage realism. In "Martinique" we are shown at first the city of St. Pierre, prosperous and peaceful, Mont Pelée in the background; and then comes a vivid representation of the volcanic eruption and its showers of glowing ashes. In order to give *vraisemblance* to this grisly piece of make-believe, some thirty declared survivors of the catastrophe have been specially engaged to provide native songs and dances at the Hippodrome.

PARLIAMENT.

The Committee debates on the Education Bill have been chiefly concerned with the appointment of teachers in denominational schools. Mr. Balfour argued that it was impossible to maintain the denominational character of these schools if the appointment of teachers were vested in the local authority. The grievance of the Nonconformists that the Bill would exclude them from the teaching profession in half the schools in the country, he declared to be irremediable by any conceivable plan short of abolishing the Voluntary schools outright. Mr. Balfour contended that the Opposition was logically bound to advocate that course or to accept the Government scheme. Mr. Middlemore, speaking as a Liberal Unionist, warned the Government that a scheme which empowered the Voluntary-school managers exclusively to appoint the teachers who were paid out of public money could not last. There would be friction between the managers and the elective authority, and the managers would eventually go to the wall. Some important concessions were then made by the Government. Mr. Balfour accepted an amendment providing that all the Voluntary-school teachers, except the head masters, "may be appointed irrespective of religious creed." An attempt to make this obligatory was not successful; but the Government agreed that the local authority should have the right to prevent the dismissal of a teacher on any grounds unconnected with the religious instruction. It was further conceded that the religious instruction should be controlled by the managers and not by the clergy. On this point, Lord Hugh Cecil strongly opposed the Government, declaring that the amendment was insulting to the clergy; but Mr. Balfour maintained that it was a necessary check on a small clerical minority whose views were wholly out of accord with public opinion.

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OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE ALL-BRITISH CABLE.

Three o'clock on the morning of October 31 will be a memorable moment in the history of the Empire, for at that time at Suva, in the Fiji Islands, was completed the last link of the Pacific Cable which places Great Britain in direct telegraphic communication with her Colonies. A message of congratulation was immediately despatched to the King, and during the day Mr. Seddon congratulated Lady Vogel, regretting that her late husband, Sir Julius, had not been spared to see the consummation of the scheme which was a monument to his genius and foresight. Hitherto telegraphic communication between Canada and Australia had been possible only by way of the West Coast of Africa or the Red Sea, and *en route* the message had to pass through territory belonging to about a dozen different nationalities; but now, at one stroke, the Dominion has been brought ten thousand telegraphic miles nearer the Australasian Commonwealth, while the Mother Country can, in times of international stress, rest confident that her messages to her children abroad will pass through none but friendly hands. The new cable has its Australian terminus at Southport, in Queensland, and its New Zealand terminus at Doubtless Bay, in Auckland. From Southport the cable proceeds north-east across the Pacific, by way of Norfolk Island, Fiji, and Fanning Island, to Vancouver. A girdle has thus been put round the earth, thereby rivalling the feat of Puck. In that circle the only non-British points touched are Madeira and St. Vincent. In the face of enormous difficulties, owing to the strenuous opposition of other interests, the scheme has been successfully carried through by Sir Sandford Fleming, who has been warmly congratulated by the Australian Colonies. The cost of the project has been two million pounds. The cable has been laid by two vessels, the *Anglia* and the *Colonia*. The former ship has laid, on

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

After public anxiety for Colonel Swayne's safety had been set at rest, the interest of the Somaliland incident centred in the preparations which are in progress for an expedition to crush the Mullah, who is more methodical than mad. A Bombay regiment and 500 African troops from the Protectorate (troops particularly well suited to the local conditions of

Somaliland) are under orders to join the expedition, and Lieutenant-Colonel Margesson, with 250 men of the 2nd King's African Rifles and fifty Sikhs, recently passed through Blantyre en route for Chinde, where they were timed to embark on Nov. 8. A telegram from Aden, dated Nov. 3, announced that Colonel Swayne had been temporarily recalled in order that he might act as adviser to the Foreign Office. Meanwhile General Manning assumes supreme command of the expedition, which, it is believed, will not advance for about six weeks. By that time Colonel Swayne will, no doubt, be back at his post. The latest reinforcements for the column are due at Aden at the end of the month, and will bring the strength of the force up to about three thousand men. The native levies and the African Protectorate Regiments will be used in preference to the Indians, who will probably be placed to guard the lines of communication, the difficulties of transport, climate, etc., particularly affecting them. On the same day a rumour, which caused considerable uneasiness, became current that the Mullah had raided an advanced outpost near Bohote and had captured a camel transport. Inquiry at the Foreign Office was met by the information that nothing was known officially of this raid. From Italy comes a report that the Mullah has issued a manifesto, which shows that he knows his own mind. "My opinion," says the patriotic fanatic, "is that Somaliland ought to be in contact with civilization. We ought to have, like all other peoples a country. My sole aim is to secure the independence of the Somalis." Authorities well acquainted with the country have declared that it will be necessary to advance through Italian Somaliland, as the Mullah's first move will probably be to withdraw his forces as far from the British base as

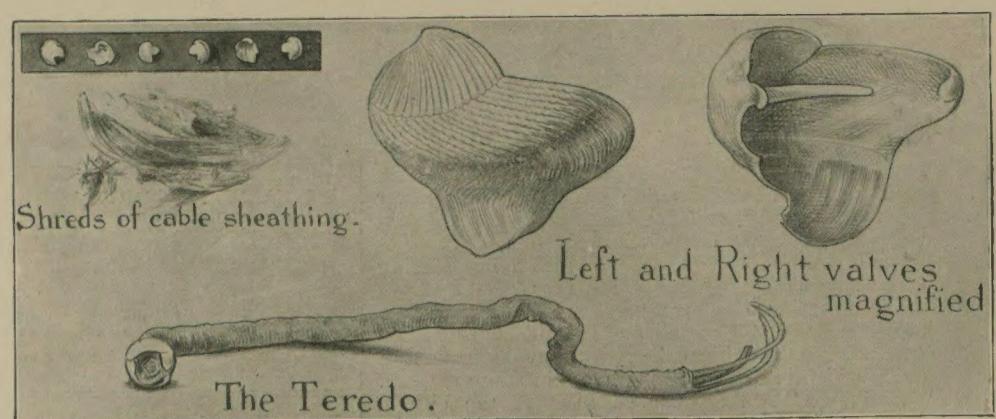
possible. To this advance it is said the Italian Government would willingly agree. The Benadi Company, it is announced, has undertaken to convey to Somaliland an Italian garrison numbering about 8000 men. The transport of half a million cartridges and other war stores also enters into the scheme. The scene of operations is minutely described in another column.

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

In "The Knights" of Aristophanes, a conference of triremes or three-banked galleys is described, in which one of the vessels prefers to stay in harbour and be eaten up by the teredo rather than sail on a certain secret expedition to Carthage. Triremes are distinctly old-fashioned, but the teredo (a small mollusc commonly known as the shipworm) is as modern as ever it was, and bores through the sheathing of submarine cables. It varies in dimensions from the minutest point to a foot and more in length. Our drawings are made from some specimens taken from an actual piece of cable, and some shreds of part of the destroyed sheath are shown in the Illustration. Much study has been given to the working of this pest, but it has not even yet been absolutely determined whether it bores with the "foot," using the shells as a fulcrum, or cuts into the material by the rotary motion of the valves themselves. It is not for nourishment that the creature bores, as it feeds through the siphons, which remain out in the water with their two long protective pallets. It is to be hoped that the new deep-sea cable has not been laid with too great temerity, for in spite of warnings to the Government, the line has been put down at depths never before attempted. It is unlikely that the methods at present in use for the recovery of broken cables would be at all practicable in such deep waters. The Britannia Mountains, a range of heights on the Pacific floor, presented a great difficulty owing to an enormously deep valley, and these eminences were deliberately avoided.

A MENACE TO THE CABLE.

In "The Knights" of Aristophanes, a conference of triremes or three-banked galleys is described, in which one of the vessels prefers to stay in harbour and be eaten up by the teredo rather than sail on a certain secret expedition to Carthage. Triremes are distinctly old-fashioned, but the teredo (a small mollusc commonly known as the shipworm) is as modern as ever it was, and bores through the sheathing of submarine cables. It varies in dimensions from the minutest point to a foot and more in length. Our drawings are made from some specimens taken from an actual piece of cable, and some shreds of part of the destroyed sheath are shown in the Illustration. Much study has been given to the working of this pest, but it has not even yet been absolutely determined whether it bores with the "foot," using the shells as a fulcrum, or cuts into the material by the rotary motion of the valves themselves. It is not for nourishment that the creature bores, as it feeds through the siphons, which remain out in the water with their two long protective pallets. It is to be hoped that the new deep-sea cable has not been laid with too great temerity, for in spite of warnings to the Government, the line has been put down at depths never before attempted. It is unlikely that the methods at present in use for the recovery of broken cables would be at all practicable in such deep waters. The Britannia Mountains, a range of heights on the Pacific floor, presented a great difficulty owing to an enormously deep valley, and these eminences were deliberately avoided.



A MENACE TO THE ALL-BRITISH CABLE: THE TEREDO, A MOLLUSC WHICH EATS INTO SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Drawn by A. Hugh Fisher from specimens in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

the work to be of Roman origin; and soon afterwards a sepulchral chest was found about three or four yards from the coffin. This was composed of tiles twelve inches square, two on each side and one at each end. Within were two urns partly filled with cremated bones. The whole was covered with a layer of large flints. Although the urns were considerably decayed, enough remained to indicate their original shape. The Coroner held an inquest upon the relics, which were examined by an expert in the British Museum. The date of the interment is uncertain.

THE SMALLEST STATE IN EUROPE.

The Italian Republic of San Marino, situated on Monte Titano among the Apennines, took its rise in the sixth century of our era. The founder was a Dalmatian soldier named Marinus, who in the reign of Diocletian fled from Rome and retired with several companions to Monte Titano, where they carried on the trade of stone-cutters. At the accession of Constantine, Marinus was ordained a priest, and his religious zeal led to his being styled Saint during his life, and to his canonisation after death. The birthday of Marinus is celebrated every year on Sept. 3. The independence of the little State dates from the tenth century. The Government of the Republic consists of a grand Council of sixty members, of whom twenty are nobles, twenty are burghers, and twenty are rural proprietors. The centre of government is in the Palace, which, with the Cathedral and the ancient citadel, is situated on the top of a mountain. On a lower spur rests the town of San Marino itself. Throughout the little territory, which is well cultivated, are several smaller boroughs. The supreme office is vested in two Captains-Regent, who hold the Presidency of the Senate and the Administration of the country; one takes charge of the city, the other of the rural districts. In former times they were called Consuls or Gonfaloniers. The artillery of the State consists of two small mortars, which are used at elections and on holidays. From the six candidates for the supreme magistracy who obtain the highest vote, the Captains-Regent are chosen by lot before the high altar of the Cathedral. When the two successful candidates have taken the oath in the great Hall of the Council, they are solemnly invested by their predecessors with the Order of the Grand Cross of San Marino. The population is about 9000. All citizens



THE LAST QUEEN VICTORIA STAMP: THE NEW SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NINEPENNY.

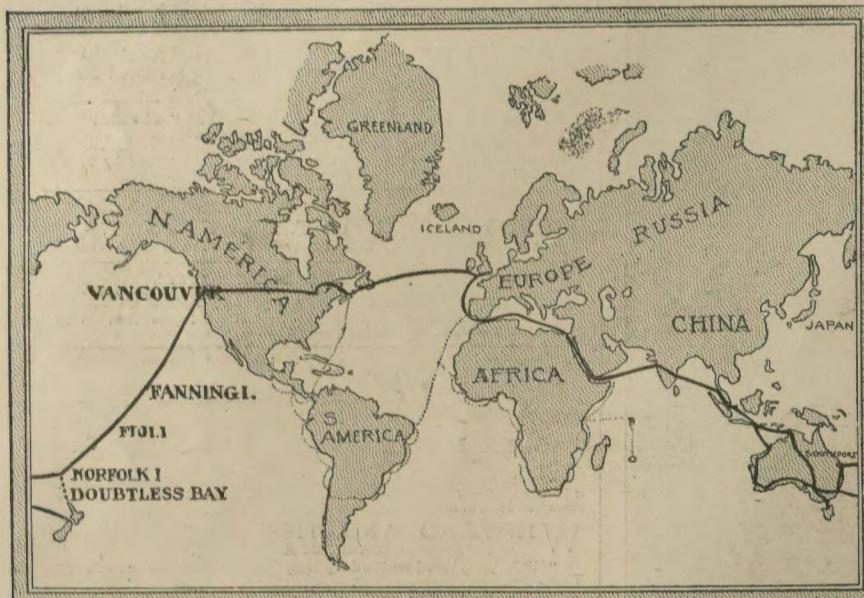
It is suggested that the issue of these stamps was delayed until the stock of the old design had been exhausted. The stamp was supplied to us by Messrs. Whifield, King, and Co., Ipswich.



Photo: A. E. Burgett.
NEW GOLF LINKS AT ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA: A NATURAL BUNKER.

The links, which are beautifully situated, add yet another attraction to the popular watering-place. A charming club-house, in bungalow style, promotes the comfort of members and visitors.

between the ages of eighteen and sixty are liable for military service. There are uniforms, however (blue and white, the colours of the Republic), only for a standing army of sixty.



THE COMPLETION OF THE ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE FROM AUSTRALASIA TO VANCOUVER, OCTOBER 31: CHART OF THE TELEGRAPHIC LINK BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND THE COLONIES.

The last link was successfully connected at Suva, in the Fiji Islands.

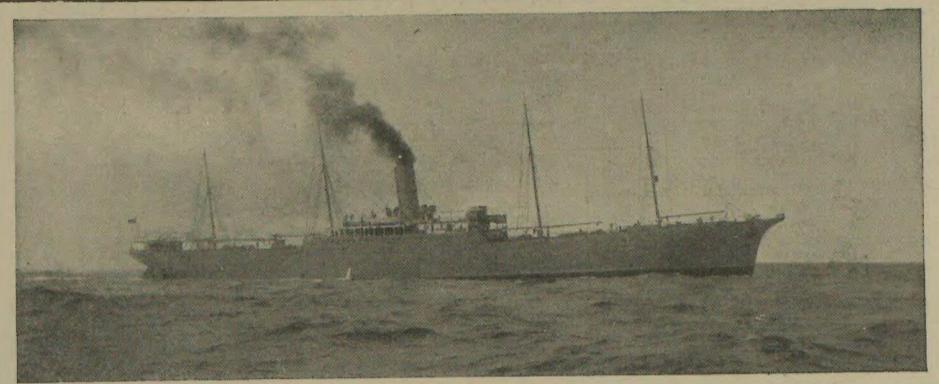
the Southport, Norfolk Island, New Zealand, and Fiji sections, 2438 knots of cable, weighing 5421 tons. On the Fanning-Fiji section she has laid 2181 knots, and a small section of 113 knots, the gross weight of these being 4223 tons. The *Colonia*, which laid the Vancouver-Fanning section, paid out in all some 3540 knots of cable, weighing 7684 tons. Mr. F. R. Lucas, engineer-in-chief to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, has laid the whole of these cables.

A MENACE TO THE CABLE.

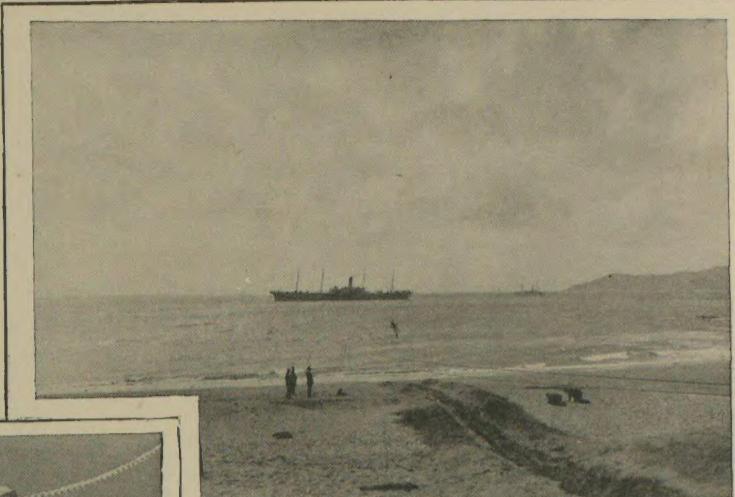
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THE COMPLETION OF THE ALL-BRITISH CABLE FROM AUSTRALIA TO VANCOUVER.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY THE TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY.



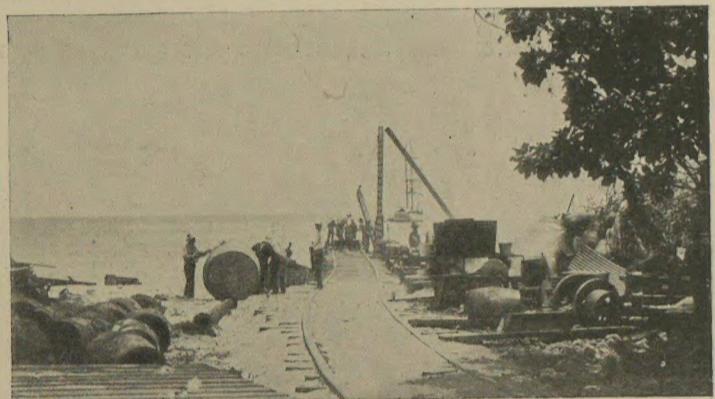
1. ONE OF THE CABLE LAYERS: THE "COLONIA."



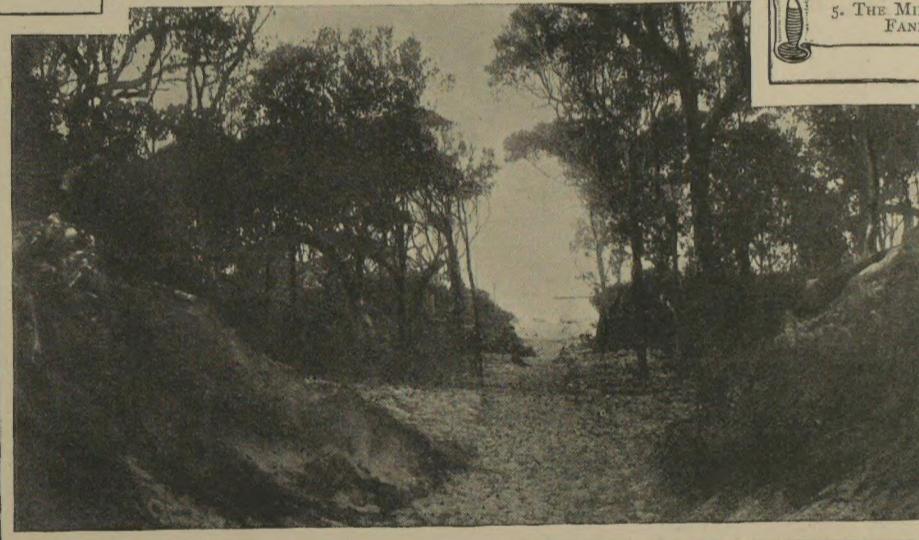
3. MURPHY'S GRAPNEL.



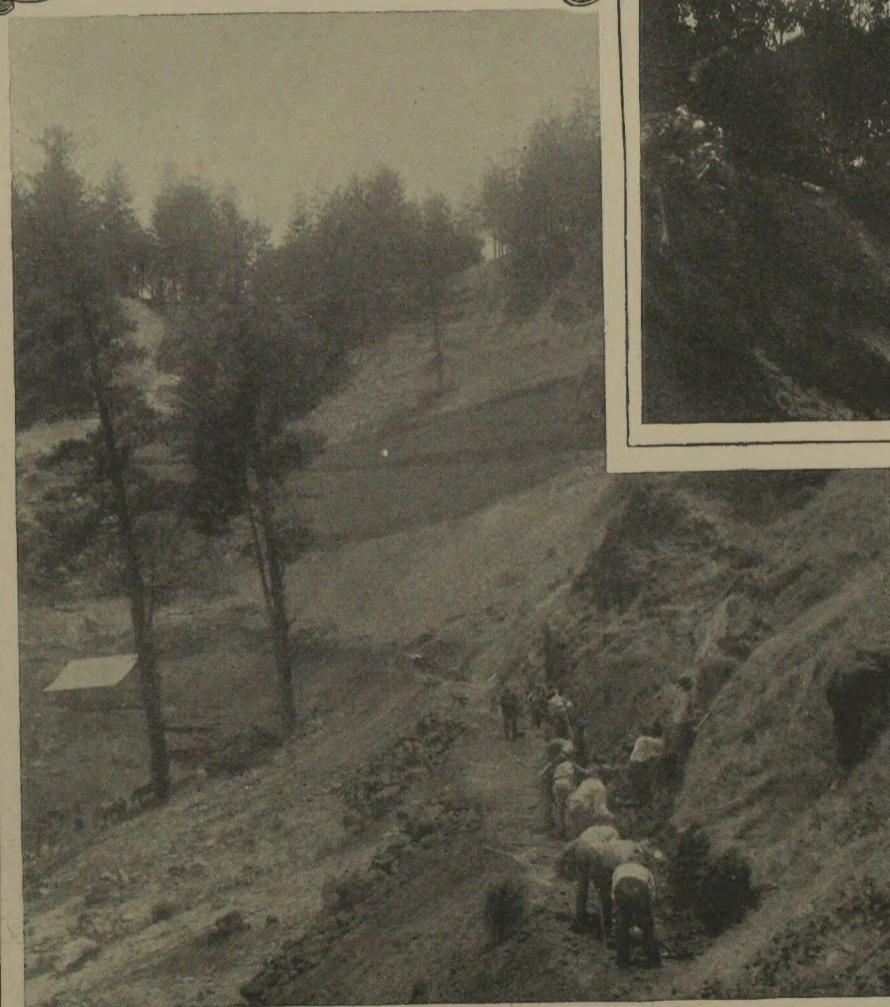
4. THE CANADIAN TERMINUS: VANCOUVER.



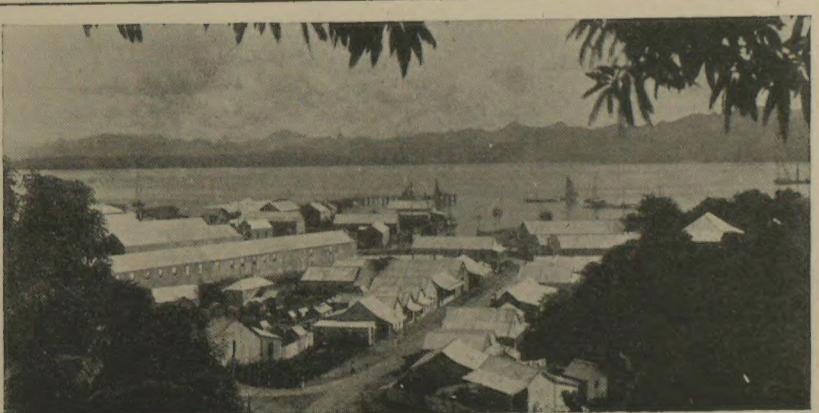
5. THE MID-PACIFIC STATION: FANNING ISLAND.



6. THE AUSTRALIAN TERMINUS: SOUTHPORT.



7. THE CABLE STATION, NORFOLK ISLAND.



8. THE POINT OF COMPLETION: SUVA, FIJI.

1. THE "COLONIA," WHICH LAID ON THE VANCOUVER-FANNING SECTION 3540 KNOTS, WEIGHING 7684 TONS.

2. THE "ANGRIA" BRINGING THE CABLE ASHORE AT DOUBTLESS BAY, AUCKLAND, N.Z. ON THE BRISBANE, NORFOLK ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND, AND FIJI AND FANNING SECTIONS SHE LAID 4732 KNOTS OF CABLE, WEIGHING 9644 TONS.

3. THE METHOD OF CATCHING A LOST CABLE ON THE SEA FLOOR.

4. THE CABLE-HUT ON THE SHORE WHERE THE WIRE ENTERS THE WATER.

5. CONTRACTORS' WHARF, WHALER ANCHORAGE, FROM THE CABLE-HOUSE.

6. A BRIDLE-PATH, BENEATH WHICH THE CABLE RUNS, AT SOUTHPORT, QUEENSLAND.

7. THE PACIFIC STATION NEAREST AUSTRALIA.

8. THE PORT IN THE FIJI ISLANDS WHERE THE FINAL JUNCTION WAS EFFECTED ON OCTOBER 31.

PERSONAL.

The report of the Colonial Conference shows that Mr. Chamberlain declared the willingness of this country to admit Colonial representatives to the Imperial Parliament should the Colonies desire it. The Colonial Premiers undertook to recommend to their respective Legislatures a preferential treatment of British imports. No scheme of Imperial defence was laid down. But Mr. Brodrick said that the War Office would really be ready for a European war.

The Hon. Lady Biddulph, formerly Maid-of-Honour to Queen Victoria and sometime Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Henry of Battenberg, who died at her residence in Henry the Third's Tower, Windsor Castle, on Oct. 23, for many years enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the royal family. Lady Biddulph was the daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Seymour, by his marriage with Lady Margaret Gordon, and was thus related to the Marquis of Hertford and the Marquis of Huntly. She married General

Photo. Hughes and Mullins.
THE LATE LADY BIDDULPH,
Formerly Maid-of-Honour to Queen Victoria.

Sir Myddelton Biddulph, Keeper of Queen Victoria's Privy Purse, in 1857, and was left a widow in 1878. Entering Queen Victoria's Household in 1850 as a Maid-of-Honour, she held the position until her marriage, when she became an attendant on her late Majesty. Lady Biddulph became Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Henry of Battenberg in 1875. At the time of her death she was in her seventy-eighth year.

Mr. George Wyatt Truscott, Alderman of Dowgate, and new Sheriff of the City of London, is forty-two years old, and is the eldest surviving son of the late Alderman Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor in 1879 and 1880. Educated on the Continent, his commercial training was obtained in his father's firm, of which he is now the head. Mr. Truscott sat in the Common Council for thirteen years, and is Chairman of the City Asylum Visiting Committee. He is Master of the Stationers' Company; a member

of the Haberdashers' Company; and a Liveryman of the Vintners'.

The president of an American railway company is charged with a quaint piece of plagiarism. He issued a warning against agitators, declaring that the interests of the country were in the hands of Christian gentlemen. This was borrowed almost word for word from an admonition of George III. to the American colonies.

Mr. Lennox Browne, F.R.C.S.E., who died on Nov. 2 in his sixty-second year, was, from the death of Sir

Morell Mackenzie, perhaps the most distinguished throat specialist in this country. Mr. Browne began life as an artist, his first drawing being hung at an Exhibition of the Society of British Artists when he was eighteen, but early in his career he turned his attention to the study of medicine at Edinburgh. In a comparatively short time his knowledge of aural and laryngeal surgery made him a recognised

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. LENNOX BROWNE,
Specialist on Throat Diseases.

authority, and, though he still dabbled in art, he made the cure of throat and nose diseases his life-work. Mr. Browne was formerly consulting aural surgeon to the West London Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and lecturer and examiner on vocal and aural physiology at Trinity College, London. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1863.

Sir Marcus Samuel, the new Lord Mayor of London, has considerable knowledge of municipal affairs and that thorough business experience which is so invaluable to the Chief Magistrate of the greatest trading city in the world. He has travelled widely in the Far East and Japan, and it was during his wanderings there that he established the great trading firm of which he is the head. Sir Marcus, who was born in 1853, is a J.P. for Kent, and first introduced the transport of petroleum in the bulk through the Suez Canal. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the City; was Sheriff in 1894 and 1895; and has been Alderman since 1891. His knighthood, which dates from 1898, was given in recognition of services rendered to H.M.S. *Victorious*.

According to opinion in Berlin, the Kaiser's visit to Sandringham is prompted chiefly by the political relations between England and Germany. It has been brought home to the Kaiser's mind that the attitude of Germany during the late war has completely estranged public feeling in this country. He therefore proposes to be especially gracious to Cabinet Ministers during his visit.

Germany does not agree with the Kaiser's views of art. He has been dilating again on the "immutable principles of beauty," and warning students that there is no safe guide except classical tradition. The test seems very simple. If a painter chooses models from the German working classes he violates the classical traditions, and shows that he is a Social Democrat.

A sensation has been created by a remarkable address by the Dean of Ripon on what he calls "Natural Christianity." It appears to be a doctrine which has nothing in common with the foundation of the Christian faith. Many dignitaries of the Church have expressed themselves on the subject in emphatic terms. The suggestion that Dr. Fremantle is about to resign is not confirmed.

Mr. Jasper Tully, in the absence of most of his Nationalist colleagues, has played a striking part in the proceedings of the House of Commons. Some of his constituents have consequently invited him to resign. But Mr. Tully is not the man to be coerced by the Irish League. Nine Nationalist members have incurred the displeasure of that body without any visible inconvenience.

Mr. Melton Prior, who sails for India almost immediately as Special Artist for *The Illustrated London News*

Photo. London Stereoscopic Co.
MR. G. W. TRUSCOTT,
New Sheriff of the City of London.

at the Coronation Durbar, has represented this Journal in some twenty-one campaigns. His record in the field includes the Ashanti War of 1873; the Carlist Rising, 1874; Herzegovian, Servian, Turkish, Kaffir, Basuto, Zulu, and Boer Wars; the Egyptian Campaign, 1882; the Soudan and Nile Expedition, the Burmese War, the disturbance in South Africa in 1896, the Greco-Turkish War, and the Tuchim Rising, 1897. From 1872 until 1886 Mr. Prior remained for one year only without seeing service. In addition to his work as war-artist, Mr. Prior has attended every State ceremony which has occurred during his brief stays in England. He went to Athens with the Prince of Wales's suite in 1875; travelled with the King of Denmark's expedition through Iceland; accompanied the Marquess and Marchioness of Lorne on their first visit to Canada; and was present at the Berlin Conference. Mr. Prior's most recent campaigning was during the late war in South Africa, when he was in Ladysmith during the siege.

Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh was tantamount to an acceptance of the olive branch in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech at Ayr. The Ayr meeting carried a resolution in favour of a conference of the Liberal leaders, and Lord Rosebery has intimated his concurrence. At Edinburgh he declared that Gladstonian Home Rule was impossible, that the "clean slate" was imperative, and that the Liberal Party must forget old party cries, and devote themselves to national efficiency in every branch of the public service.

In regard to Lord Rosebery's proposal to make Lord Kitchener Secretary for War, it is pointed out that a soldier has held that office within living memory. General Peel was War Secretary in Lord Derby's first and second Administrations. In his second term of office he was not in the Army; but he held his commission when he was first appointed a Minister.

The Doukhobors, who emigrated from Russia to Canada, are giving a great deal of trouble. Instead of peacefully cultivating their farms, they have started out "to meet the Messiah," leaving their flocks and herds to run wild. This crazy march has been stopped by the authorities, who are trying to persuade the fanatics to return to their villages. The Doukhobors believe, however, that it is their duty to convert the world.

Father John, of Cronstadt, is greatly distressed by the persistence of the Russian peasantry in according him Divine honours. He denounces this as blasphemy, but his disciples refuse to be convinced. There is no end to the eccentricities of the Slav mind.

Lady Samuel, the wife of the new Lord Mayor, upon whom will fall the pleasant, if arduous, duties of hostess



LADY SAMUEL,
New Lady Mayoress of London.

Photo. London Stereoscopic Co.

Imperial grants for the benefit of the Transvaal and Orange Colony will amount to eight millions, including the free grant of three millions to the Boers. The contributions of the Continent to the relief of the burghers amount to about fifty thousand pounds.

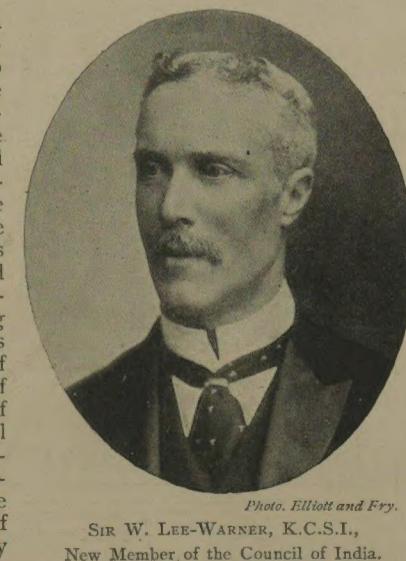
Mr. Thomas Henry Brooke-Hitching, Sheriff of the City of London for 1902 and 1903, is essentially a man of affairs, and may be relied upon to uphold the dignity of the ancient office which he is called upon to fill.

One of the best-known public men in the City, he is member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Within, one of the City representatives of the London School Board, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Justice of the Peace. He has also been Chairman of the Vestry, and it was confidently anticipated that he would be the first Mayor of Marylebone, an expectation which was, however, not realised.

General De Wet has sailed for home. His colleagues seem to be undecided as to plans for the immediate future. A visit to America is now unlikely. The Generals are evidently aware at last that they have been very badly advised during their stay in Europe.

Sir William Lee-Warner's experience of Imperial affairs dates from 1869, when he entered the Indian Civil Service.

From then and until his retirement in 1895 to take up the duties of Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments of the India Office, he held various Revenue and political appointments. Among other positions he filled those of Collector of Poona and of Satara, Political Agent at Kolhapur, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office of India, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in Political and Judicial Departments, Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Resident in Mysore, and additional member of the Viceroy's Council. Sir William was born in 1846, and was educated at Rugby and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took honours in the Moral Science Tripos. He was knighted in 1898.



SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I.,
New Member of the Council of India.

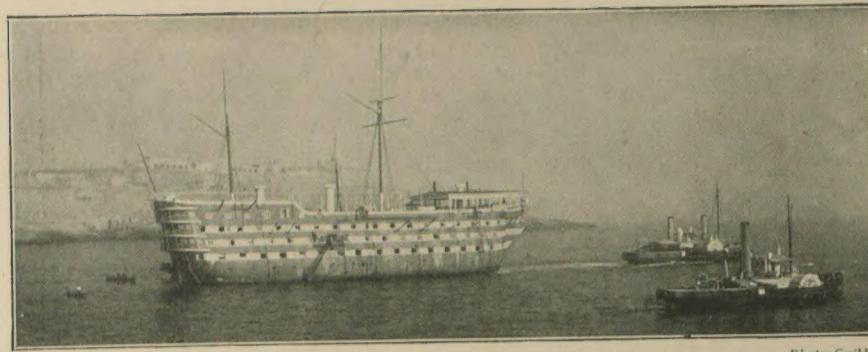
MR. J. M. BARRIE'S NEW PLAY AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S THEATRE, NOVEMBER 4.

DRAWN BY RALPH CLEAVER.



THE HUT SCENE, ACT III., AND CHARACTERS FROM "THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON."

The story deals with a yacht's crew of fashionable people and their servants shipwrecked on an island. The Admirable Crichton rivals Crusoe in ingenuity, and girdles the island with beacons, to be lighted by an electric circuit when a ship appears. The strongest scene in the play occurs when the relieving vessel heaves in sight, and Lady Mary Lasenby, who is in love with Crichton, implores him to leave the signals unlighted, that they may continue to enjoy their island felicity.



A DEPRECATED RELIC OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS.
H.M.S. "Hibernia," sold at Malta for £100, bore the flag of many distinguished Admirals.

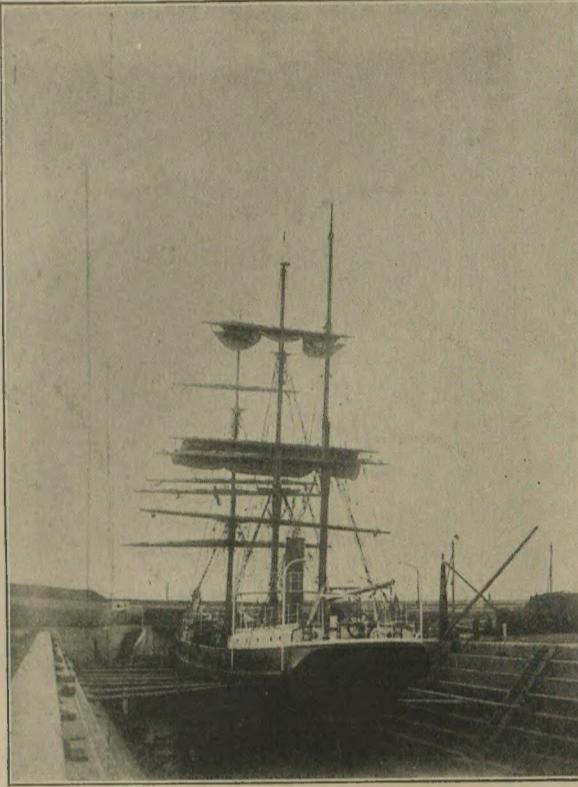


SUBMARINE AND TORPEDO-BOAT TRIALS IN STOKES BAY.
The submarine is No. 3, the vessel shown in dry dock on another page of this number.



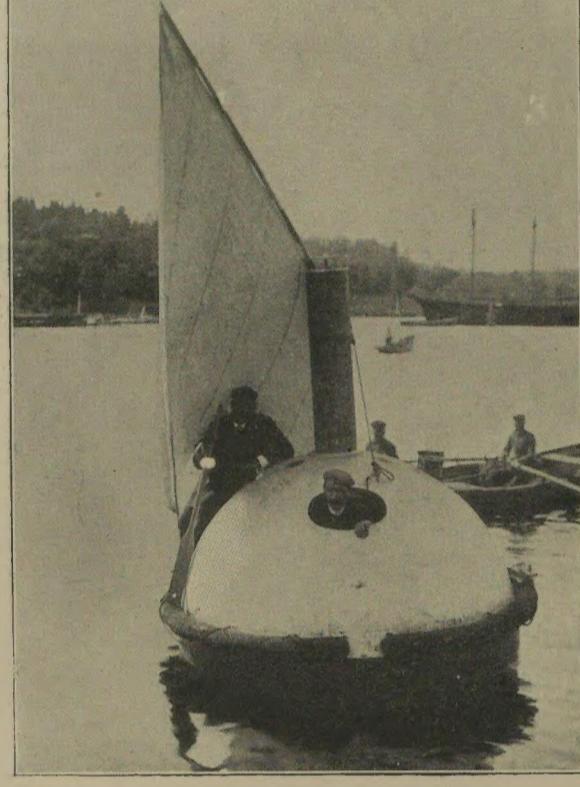
THE MEMORIAL AT AYR TO FALLEN ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

The statue, wrought in bronze by Mr. Brock, R.A., was unveiled on Nov. 1 by the Earl of Eglinton. It stands in Burns Statue Square.



THE SCOTTISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION :
THE "SCOTIA."

The "Scotia," which left the Clyde on October 25, was formerly a Norwegian whaler, and is commanded by Captain Thomas Robertson.



A NEW LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS, TESTED AT DOVER.

This non-capsizable contrivance, the invention of Captain Donvig, a Norwegian, resembles a submarine. It can accommodate twenty persons. In use it is hermetically sealed.



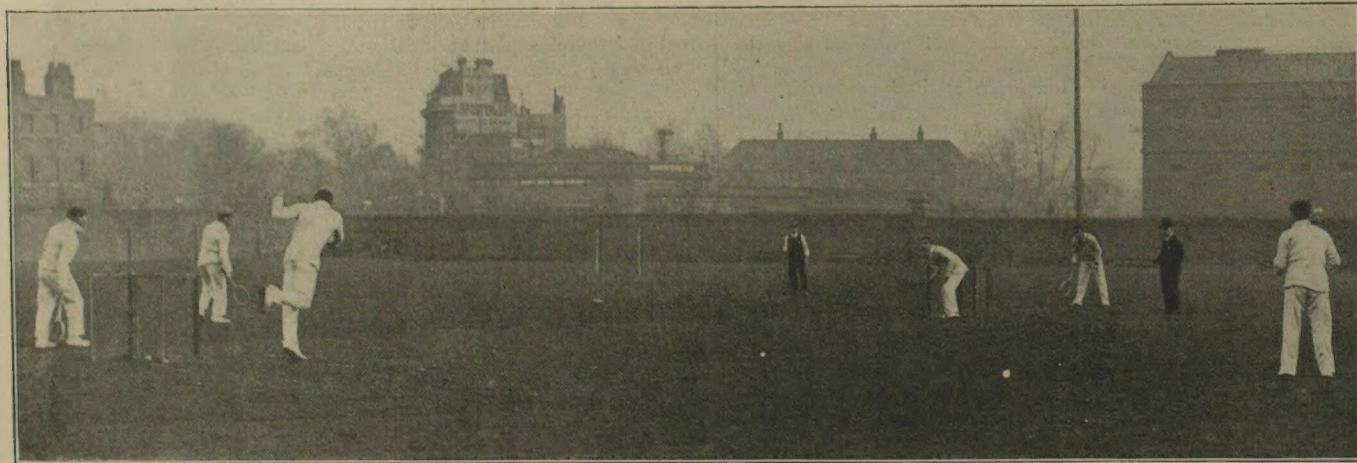
E. MILES SERVING.



F. L. RAWSON MAKING A DIFFICULT CATCH.



E. MILES MAKING A LOW CATCH.



E. MILES SERVING TO G. ROBEY; ABEL AT THE OTHER WICKET.

THE NEW GAME OF "VIGORO," PLAYED RECENTLY BETWEEN MIDDLESEX AND SURREY AT LORD'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOWDEN BROTHERS.

STEADYING THE BALL ON THE RACQUET.

THE new game is a sort of cricket, played with racquets instead of bats. All the fielders carry racquets, and likewise the "bowler," who must serve as in lawn tennis. The ball may be stopped with the hand, but a catch must be made on the racquet before the ball has touched the ground. The "wicket" (wicket) is like a tiny practice-net, and the ball must hit it and stop dead in front of it, for the "striker" (batsman) to be "servet" (bowled) out.

THE "MALTESE CROSS."

A MYSTERY OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

By EDWARD NOBLE.



Illustrated by A. Forestier.

I CONFESS that until the affair of Pierre Jacquontil and the tramp steamer, *Maltese Cross*, I, in common with other members of the staff, had looked with some disfavour on our new chief, Barry McKay. Indeed, when I consider how frigid was his reception the day he first came among us at Port Said, I can only marvel at the sangfroid he displayed.

A lesser man would have felt insulted. Not so McKay; he sat tight and quickly gave us a touch of his quality—the master-touch, at once light and vigorous, which seems to be the inevitable endowment of the born leader of men.

Among my various duties was the examination of letters and reports sent from different quarters to the office. These, in the old times, were usually read, and sometimes annotated; but I doubt if they were ever again heard of. With McKay's advent all this was changed; we were given to understand that he expected intrigue, double dealing, if not outspoken enmity, from the rulers of the Canal; and when, shortly after he had assumed control, England became involved in war, a still greater vigilance was exacted.

It was with no surprise, therefore, that one morning on my return from seeing a P. and O. liner away for the East, I found McKay standing on the verandah examining the tiers of colliers at work across the water. A dusty halo hung in the still air above them, and the chant of the niggers carrying coal fell on my ears as I joined him. He immediately shut the telescope and turned to me.

"I see by the report," he remarked, "that the *Maltese Cross* has ceased work. She is not discharged. Have you any reason for the stoppage?"

I was caught napping by the apparent triviality of the circumstance, and replied at random, "I think it likely they have orders to finish elsewhere."

McKay looked at me thoughtfully—

"My dear Hodgson," he replied, "I wish you would remember that I hate guesswork."

"You are assuming that my reason is improbable," said I, somewhat nettled at his manner.

McKay raised his hand. "On the contrary, I believe it is the correct explanation. But"—and his voice fell into a sterner key—"I assume nothing. The word is out of place. An assumption is only warranted when the opportunity for proof does not exist."

I expressed my regret for having used the phrase, and his face instantly relaxed.

"You will understand me better when we have worked together longer," he said, "and will pardon my plain speech. The fact is, I wish to see more attention given to what are called 'trivialities.' You, I know, comprehend the possibilities that lie hidden behind these small and indefinite suggestions; but the men do not, and I wish you to impress upon them that I will suffer no laxity, no half-hearted work, and that on their attention to details hangs their chance of promotion—or the reverse. Now I will say no more, and if you will give me your aid a few minutes, I think I can make it clear why I am so anxious about the movements of the *Maltese Cross*."

He came from the balcony and took a seat at the table in his private room, while I followed, feeling somewhat uncomfortable despite his kindly manner.

"I see," he remarked, without any sort of preface, "that she is consigned to Gascon Frères, of Havre, Port Said, and Colombo, a firm who have also a small and unimportant dépôt at Terreplein.* Now at lunch-time yesterday I learned accidentally that Gascon's had stopped the vessel; and when I rowed past later I saw by her draught that she must still have a thousand tons of coal on board. The matter set me thinking, and last night after dinner I decided to make some inquiries."

"Not in person?" I suggested, aghast at the notion.

"Why not? Besides, when you think of it, whom else could I trust?"

"You might have asked me, for instance."

"And spoiled your chance of winning three successive maximums?" he questioned, with a smile which let me into the depths, for I knew in a moment that he had seen me last night at the tables.

"You were at the Casino," I remarked in some confusion. "Yes, I was there, although I had not the pleasure of recognising you, Sir."

"I am not blaming you, Hodgson," he interjected quickly. "A man must do something with his time; for in this halting-place of the nations the mere study of national eccentricities becomes wearisome. No, I was at the tables in the public service, and I take the fact of your non-recognition as a distinct compliment. Indeed, it is a proof that my disguise was complete. . . . Chut! don't look so annoyed; I was there for a purpose, and when I say that, you will understand my meaning without further explanation."

I acknowledged his remark with but poor grace. In fact, I was bewildered. The notion was so appallingly new that I could only gasp. But McKay took no heed. He lighted a cigarette and passed the box to me.

"You may have noticed," he remarked, as he lounged back in his chair, "a rather loquacious Frenchman at the tables. He lost a considerable sum to you."

"You mean Lorraine," said I, as the chief paused.

"Precisely. Bonat Lorraine, Gascon's head man. Well, after what I may describe as the sensation of the evening, when you bagged your third maximum, he retired from the game and fell into conversation with a man wearing a pair of dark glasses and the moustache and side-whiskers of the 'Continental Englishman.'

I began to see McKay's hand, and as he paused I leaned across the table. "So you were the tourist bounder!" I cried. "B'gad! I congratulate you, Sir. The disguise was perfect."

McKay smiled. "I am glad to hear you say so," he

* Local name for Port Tewfik, Suez.



Lorraine bared his head and stood before me as I straddled my beast.

remarked. "And as I want your opinion on this matter, I will tell you why I desired a furtive chat with friend Lorraine."

"You are aware," he continued, "that to-morrow we may expect two of H.M.'s cruisers to enter the Canal, en route for Natal. Three other vessels will be here during the night, carrying mules and war stores for the front. I take it they will, in a sense, be convoyed by the fighting-ships, and that they will pass through the Canal together. In any case, H.M.'s Government have telegraphed for coal to be in readiness, and orders have been issued to prevent any delay."

I admitted these facts, and McKay proceeded—

"You know, Hodgson, that our position at the Cape is extremely critical; that everything depends on our transports arriving in time, and that the delay of a few days might materially increase our difficulties."

"Very well, I am determined there shall be no delay here, as far as the Canal is concerned. For our own credit, as well as for the welfare of the poor devils who are 'on the rail' down south, we must be prepared to circumvent any plot that may be afoot. I go farther, Hodgson; I say we must be prepared to circumvent the plot which is now afoot, and at all hazards keep the Canal clear for these vessels."

I leaned forward in my chair. McKay's grave manner, his distinct speech, all told me that whatever were his suspicions, he held them confirmed, and had decided on his course of action.

"I understand you readily," I replied. "You expect the *Maltese Cross* will block the Canal."

"Precisely. It was attempted before."

"I was done in '82," I returned.

"Aye; and what the authorities did in '82 they will do again—under the rose, of course. No one will appear in it; but French agency is at work, as it is always at work, to obstruct perfidious England. They love us, these Frenchmen, and they have their Government behind them. If they succeed in hindering the mules and war stores, someone pulling the strings at the Canal office will retire to La Belle France with a pension and the rosette of the Legion."

"But they shall not succeed. If it is only for our own *savoir-faire*, and leaving the interests of the dear Old Country out of the question, I say they shall not succeed."

McKay paused, and taking up his pipe, filled and lighted it, while I watched his keen, stern face, and marked the intense disdain which had crept into his voice as he spoke.

"I met Lorraine," he continued, as he leaned back in his chair, "when he came from the tables. We had both lost and could console with each other on our bad fortune; and I being, as you say, a tourist bounder, with presumably more money than sense, had no difficulty in persuading our friend to join me in a *petit verre*.

"We drank to each other in fitting terms, and I explained that I was a passenger by the *Oriental*, on a voyage round the world as a preliminary to entering Parliament. From this the transition was easy to the topic of the hour—our war in South Africa. Lorraine was anxious to learn my views. "Did M'sieur approve?" he questioned—and I, God forgive me, waxed vehement in my defence of the Boers, and spoke with emotion of the nobility of soul displayed by those Little Englanders of ours, who are doing so much to stifle patriotism.

"Lorraine listened with tears in his eyes. He assured me that he was profoundly touched to meet a man, one of the men of whom England had only too few, who still held honour before personal gain, the path of integrity before a mere desire to increase the boundaries of the Empire. Indeed, Hodgson, the foreign papers are mild in their denunciation of our land-grabbing potentialities, compared with the fervour of our indignant remonstrances. I called for a bottle of champagne, and Lorraine consumed the major portion; for, while he talked and gesticulated, I replenished his glass and kept the ball rolling, until he appeared in a mood to accept a suggestion. This came before long, and I turned to him at once.

"Such a firm as yours," I observed, "must have enormous power. With your Government's help you could easily adopt our tactics and buy up all the coal. What could we do then? Our ships would be stopped. We could not move. M'sieur, you would be conferring an example of patriotism on the whole of your grand nation. The name of France would be on the lips of all the world as the saviours of the Boers—the name you bear would go down to prosperity as the name of one of France's greatest men—you would be a hero—a"

"Lorraine's tongue got the better of him. The wine and the flattery sufficed. He shook me effusively by the hand.

"M'sieur ees right," he cried; "M'sieur ees worthy to be a Frenchman. It ees sublime, zat; it ees magnifique! Ah! if, instead of paltry mules, ze sheeps did carry troops—zat it was necessaire for them to come to ze war by way of ze Canal!—zen, picture to yourself, ze position as I myself see it—as it ees represented to me by M'sieur's words."

"Ze bons soldats, whom ze ozzer day we see dragged weeping and in tears to embark at Plymouth, at Soudamton, at Londres; ze men who were taken in chains from ze arms of zair weeping families and ejected on ze deck of ze troop-sheep; zay go—ze bon soldats—zay depart—ze bon pauvres garçons, and zey come to Geebraltar. Zen—stop. "A leetle coal, eef you please." Bon, it ees had. Zay start again—allons! Queek marche for ze frondt; and zay come to Malta. Zair again, "a leetle coal, s'il vous plaît," and again it ees had. Zen one day, two, three, four day, and at last zey arrive at Port Said. "Coal," zey say. "Coal—we want mouch coal." But ze Eenglish Company haff no coal. All ze coal ees French. It can be "contraband of war," it will not be giften. It ees grand—zat. It ees sublime! It ees une débâcle Anglaise. Hola! write it in ze book of ze nations."

"M'sieur," Lorraine continued, wiping his eyes and grasping me by the hand, "zat might haff been done, if ze sheeps come zis way, and we had a Gouvernement. But ze sheeps no come zis way—and we haff no Gouvernement—a canaille, yes; a group of money-lenders—juifs—millionaires de Panama—men who talk and talk—yes; but a Gouvernement—no."

"I let him run on till he was tired," said McKay, after puffing steadily at his pipe for some minutes, "then I said—

"But without means of transport our soldiers are at a halt. They cannot move—our hands are tied; still, your Government may not care to show in the matter; they have Germany to think of, and the Exhibition."

"Lorraine touched me lightly on the arm. 'M'sieur ees right,' he said. 'I was perhaps unjoust to a mouch-trieved Gouvernement.'

"But," I suggested, "even in that case it would be easy to do something quietly—under the rose, as we say."

"M'sieur ees right. It is possible—zat."

"Especially in a place like Port Said," I remarked.

"M'sieur sees wiz ze eyes of a diplomat," said Lorraine.

"Pouf!" said I. "One should never halt at the means if the end is necessary. That is an axiom in all Government circles. Besides, the war is abhorrent to my feelings."

Lorraine drank off his wine, and rising from the table, glanced cautiously about him. "M'sieur ees bound to Bombay," he remarked softly. "Bien! Before one, two minute ze sheep will go. Hola! Before M'sieur arrives at Bombay a deeficulty will haff come. Zat I say—zat I tell to M'sieur for his comfort on ze voyage—but more I will not say. Nussing will prevail zat more should pass my leeps. Allons! Zat I say, but it ees understood. Hola!" He raised his hand as the quick sound of a ship's bell echoed across the Canal. "M'sieur, it ees ze bell-ring of ze *Oriental*. If M'sieur is not queek, his sheep will go."

I rose hastily, thanking my stars for the intervention, and shook Lorraine by the hand. "Your conversation is entrancing, M'sieur," said I; "but I must not miss my ship. How do I go? Outside I have a donkey-boy in waiting; shall I trust him? Thanks, so good of you to help a stranger. Good-bye, good-bye."

Lorraine bared his head and stood before me as I straddled my beast. "Accept," he said, "the assurance of my profound esteem."

I galloped away at speed," McKay continued, as he leaned back in his chair and watched the moving panorama without, for it was a lucky chance that rid me of the beggar; indeed, if the *Oriental* had not at that moment struck up her clamour, a difficulty might have arisen. As it is, nothing hinders us. We know that something will be done to delay the transports; and we know that the *Maltese Cross* has stopped work, and also that she has not proceeded on her voyage. I am inclined to think that the tramp is the *leit-motif*. Still, if you have any better suggestion, I am open to conviction. What do you think?"

"I think," I replied without hesitation, "that your grounds are strong—the thing is worth following out."

"Good; then I propose we look up the captain of the *Maltese Cross* at once."

McKay rose as he spoke, and I accompanied him to the landing-steps. Here we entered our launch, and in half an hour were climbing the collier's gangway on the opposite side of the harbour.

A short, bearded man, dressed in a soiled white suit and wearing a huge green-lined solar topee, advanced to meet us as we came through the bridge-alleyway. "Good day, gentlemen," he cried, in a strong bass voice; "are you from the office?"

"If you mean from your agents, captain," said McKay, "I must say no. You, I think, are Captain Burrows?"

"My name, Sir. I was expecting Lorraine round with some sort of notion as to when we are to move out of this, and thought he had sent you. What can I do for you?"

"My name is McKay, and this is Mr. Hodgson," said the chief, as he handed his card.

Captain Burrows looked at the pasteboard, and his glance fell.

"I see," he remarked, "that you are from the Consulate. Nothing wrong with any of my crew, I hope?"

"Not at all, captain; but I wish a word with you in private."

"Certainly—certainly. Mr. Jones! If anyone comes, I'm engaged."

"And," said McKay, "if Lorraine or anyone from Gascon's comes over, detain him and give us notice. Also, on no account mention our presence."

Again the commander looked anxiously at us; then he gave the necessary order, and we followed him into his room—a quiet apartment opening off the main saloon.

"Now, gentlemen," said the captain, as he made space for us on the settee and took a chair, "if you will explain what's wrong I shall be glad, for, what with one thing and another, I'm nearly off my feet."

"I am sorry," said McKay in his soothing tones. "I fear there will be more trouble for you before we have done."

The captain breathed quickly, and his eyes took a hard glint. "Go on, Sir," he said, "I'm waiting."

"But," my friend continued, "if you will follow my advice, I think I may promise something nice for your owners in the way of compensation."

Burrows made no response. He sat with his arms squared on his knees, looking and listening intently.

"You are an Englishman," said McKay slowly. "I am the same, although I belong to the northern division. We can talk as countrymen."

"We can," said the captain, still very stiff and unpromising.

"If I were to tell you that you can render our Government a service, and help the poor devils now in a corner in Natal, you would be with me to the death—eh, Captain?"

"Would I?" cried Burrows. "You try me."

"Good. I knew it. Now will you tell me—"

"Wait a bit," said the captain again. "I am talking in the air. Tell me what you are driving at."

"Answer one or two questions first," McKay begged.

"Your cargo was consigned to Port Said?"

"True."

"All of it?"

"All of it."

"And now you are to take a thousand tons or so to Suez. That's unusual, isn't it?"

"It has given me no end of trouble."

"When was it decided?"

"Yesterday forenoon."

"Then why are you not in the Canal?"

"Look here, Sir," said the captain, sitting very square in his chair and staring at us with his steadfast blue eyes, "I'm not good at riddles. The business is unusual; but it is confirmed by my office, and I've got to go. The only trouble is, why can't I get on—the Canal is clear, so I'm told; then why can't I make a start?"

"I will tell you," said McKay. "It is because you are to block the Canal, and so hinder the passage of the transports."

Captain Burrows sat for some moments without remark, his brow knit, his whole demeanour that of intense scepticism; then, at length: "Gentlemen," he said, "I can't believe it."

"I tell you it will be done," said McKay.

"You mean they will attempt to sink my ship?"

"The Canal can be blocked without going so far as that, captain."

"But who is going to risk the demurrage and possible damage to my ship?" questioned the commander. "Why, if she got athwart the Canal with all this coal in her, the odds are she would break her back. She would have to be discharged, or blown up."

"Precisely. But remember, captain, the French Government has a long purse. They are behind your consignees in this matter. What more need I say?"

"Nothing. Only give me a shadow of proof."

At this juncture a knock was heard on the cabin door, and in answer to the captain's bidding, the mate entered.

"Lorraine is here, Sir," he remarked. "He wishes to see you."

Burrows turned to us with a puzzled gesture.

"What in the name of all the prophets am I to do?" he questioned.

"See him," said McKay. "And discover when you are to move; also, if possible, who is to pilot you through."

We were left for the best part of half-an-hour. At the end of that time the captain returned and seated himself again in his chair.

"I don't like it," he remarked with decision. "There's some fishy work going on—I can't tell what."

"When are you to start?" McKay questioned.

"To-morrow at daybreak."

"To-morrow at eleven the cruisers will be in the Canal with the transports," my friend remarked incidentally; then he turned to Burrows. "Who is to pilot you?" he asked.

"Jacquontil. One of the oldest men in the Canal."

The name appealed to me at once. I looked across at McKay.

"Pierre Jacquontil is the man who put the Spaniard ashore in '82," I exclaimed. "There is no longer any room for doubt."

"Good," said McKay. "Captain, you must play the game."

"I am ready, gentlemen," he replied; "tell me what you advise. But, remember, I am a poor man. I can't afford tricks. A mishap to my ship would ruin me."

"Without us, Sir, you will certainly be ruined," said McKay. "But as our reputation is also at stake, my friend and I propose to accompany you on this trip. Will you trust us?"

Burrows rose from his chair and advanced to McKay.

"There's my hand on it," he replied. "When will you come round?"

"To-night, after dinner," said my friend, and with that we left the ship and hastened to the office to make our preparations.

The night was dark and placid when we again came alongside the steamer's gangway and climbed on deck. We had discarded our white dress, and were now clad in the slovenly habit of the out-at-elbows merchant-sailor—a nondescript garb of dungaree and serge, infinitely hot and uncomfortable, topped by rusty "two-decker" Scotch caps. The mate stared when we approached his room, but quickly recognised us on a word from McKay. He took us to the chart-room, where the captain was bending over his disbursement sheets. Burrows pushed back his helmet as we entered, and had commenced the usual valedictory address, when the mate gave him a hint and he altered his greeting.

"Pon my word!" he chuckled, "you make a pretty pair of rascals. No, Sir, I wouldn't ship you at any price. You have the look of sea-lawyers, a sort we get enough of in these days of trades unions and dockyard education. Come in, gentlemen; I have some news for you."

We entered, and found seats on a small settee; then Burrows continued—

"You hadn't been gone an hour before Lorraine was back on board asking for a few words with me on the quiet. I was ready for him, you can lay odds, after what I have gone through, so I took him to my room and made him comfortable. The man was on thorns. His eyes are shifty at any time, but this evening they were on springs—so was he. He began to talk after a bit—jerky, unthinking talk, that told you his mind was on some other tack; then he settled down to questions.

"You haff friends at Port Said?" says he, as innocent as you like. "An Englishman," says I, "has friends all over the world." "Bien," says he, with his French shrug, "zat ees so! but ze captain's friends are of ze Consulate, n'est-ce-pas?" And again he lifted his wings sky-high, like a stork just going to rise.

"So?" says I; "then they keep pretty much to themselves and their Consulate, or they would tell me why you're keeping me dandling about here instead of shoving me through the Canal." "Peste!" says he, short. Then I stopped him. "Look here, Mr. Lorraine," says I, "I want none of your French swears here. This is my ship, and I don't allow any man to cuss on her decks, bar myself—savvy? If you've got anything on your chest, out with it, and no confounded insinuations. That's straight, isn't it?"

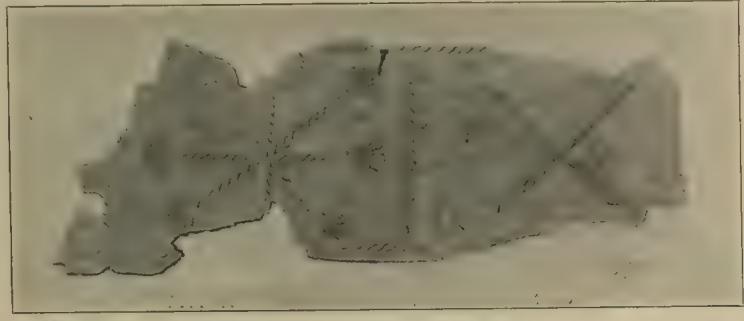
(To be concluded next week.)

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN ENGLAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. P. E. FALCONER AND HORACE DAN, AND A DRAWING BY THE LATTER.

A ROOM (NOW UNPAVED) NEXT THE ATRIUM,
WITH CULVERT.A SEPULCHRAL CHEST AND TWO URNS FOUND
AT ENFIELD.PAVEMENT OF THE PASSAGE LEADING TO THE
ATRIUM.

ROMAN LEADEN COFFIN DISCOVERED AT ENFIELD.



THE ENFIELD COFFIN: DESIGN OF SCALLOP SHELLS AND ROPE ORNAMENT ON THE LID.

FOUNDATION OF STEPS, PROBABLY OF THE PORTICO
OF THE VILLA.THE FIRST HYPOCAUST, OR HEATING CHAMBER,
FROM THE NORTH.

THE SECOND HYPOCAUST, FROM THE NORTH.

GEOMETRICAL DESIGN IN PAVEMENT, WEST OF THE
SECOND HYPOCAUST.

A CENTRE DESIGN IN A TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.

A PORTION OF THE PAVEMENT OF THE ATRIUM,
SHOWING THE HATCHET PATTERN.

THE SMALLEST STATE IN EUROPE: THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, IN THE APENNINES.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT SAN MARINO.



VIEW OF MONTE TITANO, ON WHICH THE CAPITAL IS SITUATED: THE TOWN BELOW, THE GOVERNMENT PALACE AND THE CATHEDRAL ON THE SUMMIT.

THE ARTILLERY OF SAN MARINO: TWO OLD MORTARS.



THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF CAPTAINS-REGENT: DRAWING LOTS AT THE HIGH ALTAR OF THE CATHEDRAL.



STATE PROCESSION OF THE CAPTAINS-REGENT PROCEEDING FROM THE GOVERNMENT PALACE TO MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL.



THE TRANSMISSION OF OFFICE IN THE GRAND HALL OF THE COUNCIL: THE RETIRING CAPTAINS-REGENT INVESTING THEIR SUCCESSORS WITH THE INSIGNIA OF THE SUPREME MAGISTRACY.

FURS FOR THE EUROPEAN MARKET: THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S TRAPPERS AT WORK.

DRAWN BY P. FRENZENY.



1. THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FUR INDUSTRY, FORT CHIPEWYAN.

2. TRAPPERS RETURNING FROM THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

3. TRAPPERS DELIVERING PELTS AT HEADQUARTERS.

For the most part, trapping is done for the Hudson Bay Company by Indians, and only the strongest men can bear the cold and privations of the life. The sale of pelts is effected without actual money payment, the standard unit of exchange being a blanket or its equivalent.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

The White Wolf, and Other Fireside Tales. By "Q." (London: Methuen. 6s.)

Felix: Three Years in a Life. By Robert Hichens. (London: Methuen. 6s.)

The Manor Farm. By M. E. Francis. (London: Longmans, Green. 6s.)

The Hole in the Wall. By Arthur Morrison. (London: Methuen. 6s.)

Lombard Studies. By the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco. (London: Fisher Unwin. 6s.)

A Romance of the Tuilleries. By Francis Gribble. (London: Chapman and Hall. 6s.)

Love and the Soul-Hunters. By John Oliver Hobbes. (London: Fisher Unwin. 6s.)

Jeanne d'Arc, Maid of Orleans, 1429-1431. Edited by T. Douglas Murray. (London: Heinemann. 15s.)

A very favourite form of criticism, charmingly easy to the critic, is to tell popular novelists that they write too much and that their work is uneven. Incidentally, it is often true. But, after all, where it is true, the first fact is the novelist's own business, and only the second concerns the public. When a man can write really good short stories, it should concern the public considerably. Mr. Kipling, for instance—but, as he would say, "That is another story." Mr. Quiller-Couch, who has just published twenty-one stories under one cover, some of which (though neither he nor his publisher says so) have already appeared in magazines, practically initiated a new kind of short story in his "Noughts and Crosses" a good many years ago. He still has the secret. In "The Miracle of the White Wolf" he handles the supernatural, and shows rare sympathy with mediæval faith; in one or two other stories he reproduces the half-humorous, half-adventurous spirit of Cornish smuggling. Another episode brings us back to the experiences of a spy in the Peninsular War who did him good service in a previous volume. In "The Talking Ships" he adopts Mr. Kipling's profane trick of endowing with speech things to which, doubtless for good purposes, Providence has denied that gift; but here and in another sketch he shows understanding of boys—the rarest attainment of all. Thus it can be seen that in his new book most tastes will find recreation. Only we wish he had left some of the ballast of the volume to the magazines.

Mr. Hichens can generally be trusted to give us a rollicking story all about the more unsavoury recesses of morbid minds, and his treatment of the degradation of a brilliant woman by morphia mania will not disappoint his admirers. Particularly cheerful is the episode of a lapdog inoculated with the morphia habit by his mistress. Mr. Hichens is careful to explain that he thinks all these things quite disgusting, but he does not make it clear why his very real talent, when not grinning through such literary horse-collars as "The Londoners," delights to dwell upon the monstrous and the diabolical. "Felix" is the story of the disillusionment of a boy who had imagined that a knowledge of Balzac's books gave him the power of discernment in real life. The boy is a very clever character study: his love turns to pity mingled with disgust, and he learns, rather late, that he is not remarkably wise, and that the members of his own family, whom he had thought commonplace, seemed to make more of life than he could. The book is very well written, and the description of a "School of Journalism" is good comedy. But the whole thing reeks of morphia.

Mrs. Francis Blundell, in "The Manor Farm," has written another wholly delightful West-country story. In some ways this delicate and finely observed pastoral recalls "Far From the Madding Crowd" of Mr. Thomas Hardy, though "M. E. Francis" almost always avoids the deep note of tragedy struck with such marvellous effect by her great master. Still, Beulah Maidment, of the Manor Farm, may claim a niche in the Wessex Gallery beside immortal Bathsheba; and Beulah's sturdy cousin Reuben is as living, if not as vitally human, a character as is Bathsheba's much-tried and ever-faithful lover. The plot of "The Manor Farm" is very slender: as in "Fyander's Widow," the writer relies almost entirely for her effects on her shrewd analysis of rustic character, and on her sympathy with all, rather than with only the most attractive, of her characters. That she is able to display this rare gift is due to the possession by her of a quality much rarer among the women writers of to-day than are her other qualities—that is, the saving, welding gift of fresh, spontaneous humour.

In his latest novel Mr. Arthur Morrison has adopted a form of narrative which demands exceptional skill. The story is partly told by Stephen Kemp, grandson of Captain Kemp, who keeps the public-house known as The Hole in the Wall, and partly by Mr. Morrison as the impersonal chronicler. Stephen was a child at the time, and the incidents of which he was an eye-witness have to be communicated through the impressions of a child. This is exceedingly well done. Most of the characters are selected from a particularly rough stratum of society: the men and women who prey upon the sailor when he is ashore in London town. Some of the desperate ruffians here represented we seem to have met before. One of them, Blind George, the fiddler, is certainly a near relation of David Pew in Stevenson. The Hole in the Wall is a resort of thieves, and

Captain Kemp is a receiver of stolen property, though he manages this part of his business with discretion and even dignity. He is a man of strong domestic affections, and, as seen with the eyes of a sensitive and inquisitive child, his character assumes a distinction which it might not wear in a police-court. He buys watches and spoons which have not been honestly come by; and once upon a time he caused the death of a man in circumstances which he reviews with no small regret. But these things are softened by the *naïveté* of his grandson's respectful devotion until they become mere foibles in the nature of a rugged old mariner. This is the real charm of the book. For the rest, it is an exciting tale of murder and robbery, and gruesome horrors heaped upon the principal villain. He deserves them thoroughly; but we greatly prefer the reflections of little Stephen.

If, at first glance, the reader feels inclined to dismiss the large type and the broad margins of "Lombard Studies" as much ado about very little, that impression disappears as the pages are passed more closely under the eye. True, there is family history, but it is the history of the Cesarescos—a name borne by heroes. Some of these "Memorials of a Lombard House" appertain to Sciarro Martinengo Cesaresco, whose portrait, by Moretto, adorns our own National Gallery; others to Maria Maddalena Martinengo, at whose Beatification in St. Peter's our author assisted, and, no doubt, in that environment recalled the services of a bygone member of the race—the Cesaresco who was sent from Rome as an envoy to Queen Elizabeth. In Venice, too, the annals of the family are indistinguishable from those of the Republic. A lady marrying into such a family and dowered with an agreeable literary manner, of the lighter kind, had obviously her opportunity; and the reader finds himself conducted, as if he were the privileged friend of the Countess, over Lombard ground

which to play the drama of our lives. But stage-setting is not drama; the drama is quite independent of it. The real drama, which matters, is played out in the emotions of the individual man and woman." These words in Villebois' mouth are not only an explanation, as it were, of the way in which Mr. Gribble has constructed his novel. The reader must go to the book itself to see how ingeniously they indicate the essential *motif* in the romance of Christine. More than this we shall not discover. Let us note, to commend them, the great reserve shown in the telling of the story, and the sparing use, under a great temptation to abuse it, of local colour.

"We still conduct occasional transactions on behalf of the Vatican, if I may say so without indiscretion," said Mr. Bickersteth, of the firm of Messrs. Sachs and Bickersteth, of Lombard Street, as he handed a client a chair, "once the property of Leo. X." Mrs. Craigie also, in her new story, if we may say so without indiscretion, conducts occasional business, we will not say for the Vatican, but for the principle of Authority in the regulation of mundane affairs. She has contrived here, as elsewhere, to produce the novel with a purpose, while showing throughout a hand that seems to be unfettered by prepossessions. She uses none of the shibboleths of the ordinary dogmatist, and is for that very reason a far more attractive and convincing advocate of Law and Order in belief and conduct than is to be found in the labelled ranks of professional pleaders. In the modern drawing-room are Mrs. Craigie's characters enthroned; but nobody is more adept than she in her home-thrusts at what she calls in this book "those unmeaning and artificial habits of living which we are all brought up to consider indispensable for our happiness." The couch becomes, before you know it, the pulpit. The lady who "lives to keep her figure," and who has the fortune of Mr. Cobden Duryee in her hands, is drawn with as much honest understanding as Mrs. Craigie gives to the portrait of Miss Clementine Gloucester, the grave and scrupulous girl, whose conscience may easily spoil her complexion, and who, needing all possible support for her own plain-living and high-thinking rule of life, has to declare, in bitterness of spirit, when she sees Prince Paul, the master of her heart, set out to visit Mrs. Hollemache: "Men will forgive any fault in a person who can make a meal pass pleasantly; they don't want wonderful characters—they like people who are civil at dinner." One need not take count of Mrs. Craigie's plots; hardly, perhaps, of her characters, in the serious sense of the word. They move in greater numbers than ever through these pages, each with his own daily or hourly part, but without the power of inhabiting the memory. They are people we forget, even while the general impression produced on the reader's mind by their sayings and doings remains as a possession. This is another book of by-play, brilliant and memorable at that.

Mr. T. Douglas Murray deserves the hearty thanks of all British readers interested in the strange, pathetic romance of the Maid of Orleans. In this handsome volume, enriched with innumerable engravings and a complete collection of the few contemporary portraits of Jeanne d'Arc, is given for the first time in English the

official text of the trial and rehabilitation of the peasant girl, who was in very truth the deliverer of France. This most extraordinary document is not, as might be supposed, an enlargement of the formal trial of the Maid which preceded her being burnt at the stake. It is really of far greater value and interest. It gives all the depositions taken on the occasion of her retrial in 1455, when Pope Calixtus caused Jeanne's whole career to be thoroughly investigated and considered by a mixed court of lawyers and churchmen. Fortunately, this second trial took place during the lifetime of many contemporary witnesses of the Maid's life and strange public record, and it is the only known instance in which a complete biographical record of historical importance has been constructed from evidence taken on oath. This retrial of the greatest *cause célèbre* in history was wisely arranged to take place in the Chapel Royal of the Castle of Rouen. Accordingly, there an immense number of witnesses who had really known Jeanne d'Arc in childhood, in youth, and during the most tragic months of her life, were examined at immense length. As is always the case in these kinds of ecclesiastical trials, both sides of the question were thoroughly thrashed out, the witnesses were closely cross-examined, depositions being taken also at Domrémy, Jeanne's early home, at Orleans, and in Paris. The outcome of this lengthy inquiry was entirely favourable to the Maid, and at the very spot in the old market-place where Jeanne was burnt at the stake, her solemn rehabilitation was announced to the four winds of heaven, and that only twenty-five years after her shameful and unmerited death. As far as it is possible to judge, Mr. Douglas Murray has done his work with extraordinary care and intelligence. Not content with rendering in very sound English the Latin text of the second trial, he provides the reader with a short review of Jeanne's life and career, and he reprints the evidence offered at the first trial, as well as the text of the short subsequent inquiries which took place between her death and the great rehabilitation trial. This gives the reader every chance of judging for himself of the truth of the strange story.



A BRESCIAN HERDSMAN.

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and over Lombard history, she chatting in a personal way the while. The road-side legend varies the graver paragraph of historic record; and it is the local "they say" that is sometimes the most interesting of all; as when, for instance, one is told of a place that there, tradition says, "part of the 'Purgatorio' was written." Italy's modern history does not escape, and the Countess overflows with enthusiasm in her allusions to the struggle for a united Italy. The enthusiasms of others for that cause hold the Countess's memory; and of one among them she makes a record that revives old memories at first hand. Mr. Meredith, she says, "caught the flame of passion that lit up those vicissitudes as with the crimson of Italian dawns. He caught it because no heart vibrated in closer unison with Italian patriotism than that of the English poet-novelist. Only the other day, in a letter I received from him, he spoke of the 'Risorgimento' as 'the first and greatest enthusiasm of my youth.'"

Mr. Francis Gribble entitles his new novel "A Romance of the Tuilleries." The reader, however, must not expect to find it a conventional French historical romance. True, the story of Christine, the young Duchesse de Saint Germain, and the poet, Claude de Villebois, reaches its crisis in the days of February 1848, which saw Louis-Philippe abdicate and flee from Paris, and it is involved in their stirring events. The Duc de Saint Germain, a colonel of Cuirassiers, is in command of troops in the streets during the revolution. The Duchesse occupies a suite in the Tuilleries, in attendance on the Queen. Villebois heads the mob after the fatal first assault. We have portraits of Louis-Philippe and Marie-Amélie, of the Duc de Montpensier, and of Guizot, with slight pictures of the political situation, and others, more stirring, of the fighting in the streets. To this extent the story has a historical setting, but the setting is not its chief interest. Villebois, speaking under the shadow of the impending revolution, says to the heroine, Christine: "Assume a revolution. What do you see in it? . . . It is only a new stage-setting in

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND: HIS MAJESTY AS SPORTSMAN.

DRAWN BY H. LÜDERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN GERMANY.



THE EMPEROR WILLIAM SHOOTING WILD BOAR IN THE HARTZ MOUNTAINS.

The Emperor has lately been the guest of his grand-uncle, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, in the Hartz Mountains, where his Majesty enjoyed boar-shooting. On these expeditions the Kaiser is attended at the butts by huntsmen armed with boar-sabres. The boars are driven up to the guns, and very often the Emperor succeeds in killing fifty head a day.



Photo. Cribb.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA: H.M.S. "GOOD HOPE," ON WHICH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY WILL SAIL.

It is a popular error that the "Good Hope" is actually the gift of Cape Colony; but the truth is that Cape Colony provides an annual sum of £30,000, lately raised to £50,000, towards the upkeep of the Imperial Navy, and in recognition of this patriotic contribution, the Admiralty named one of the most recently built cruisers the "Good Hope." It is singularly appropriate that Mr. Chamberlain should make his voyage in this vessel.

Sacrist Dänkester, of King's College (Referee).



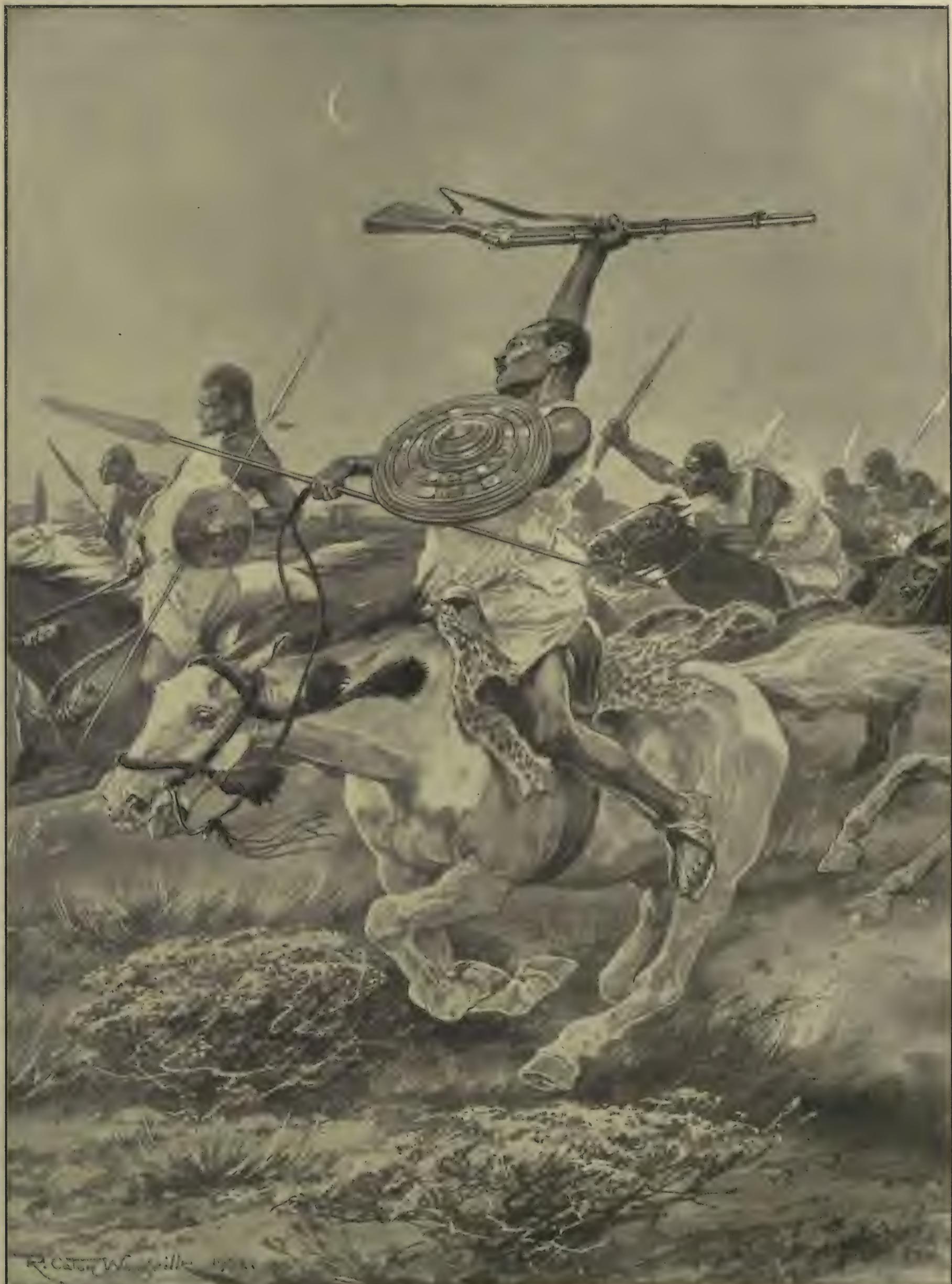
THE RECTORIAL ELECTION AT ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY: THE FIGHT FOR THE STANDARD IN THE QUADRANGLE OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. C. PHILIP, SACRIST OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE.

According to ancient custom at the triennial election of a Lord Rector at Aberdeen University, the students celebrated the formal nomination of the candidates by a hand-to-hand tussle for the standards of the respective sides. The only weapon was pease-meal, which for a time rendered the combatants invisible. This year the fight between the supporters of Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Asquith ended in a draw, both sides bearing away their standards intact—an unprecedented occurrence. A few days later Mr. Ritchie was elected Lord Rector.

THE FORTHCOMING SOMALILAND EXPEDITION: NATIVE WARFARE.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



A CHARGE OF SOMALI HORSEMEN.

THE FORTHCOMING SOMALILAND EXPEDITION: SCENES, ON THE LINE OF OPÉRATIONS.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAJOR BONHAM CHRISTIE.



NEAR HERGAISA: WATERING PONIES AND DONKEYS.

SOMALI WOMAN MAKING A CAMEL-SHAT (USED INSTEAD OF A SADDLE) FROM THE INNER FIBRE OF TREES.

A TYPICAL STREET SCENE IN BERRERA: "A CAMEL FOR SALE."

Note the curious native houses on the right.

A TEMPORARY NATIVE VILLAGE, OR "CURRIER."

A RELIC OF GORDON'S ADMINISTRATION: THE RESERVOIR AT BERRERA.

A TYPICAL ANT-HILL IN THE HAUD.

HERGAISA, ONE OF THE FEW PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS IN SOMALILAND.

THE MOSQUE AT BERRERA: OFFICERS' TENTS IN THE FOREGROUND.
On the gallery of the mosque at the Muezin calling to prayer.

A CAMP SCENE NORTH OF THE HAUD, OR WATERLESS PLAIN.

A REFUGE FROM LIONS AND ELEPHANTS: A TYPE OF THE PLATFORMS BUILT BY NATIVES IN TREES IN THE HAUD.

AT BERRERA FORT: LOADING CAMELS FOR A MARCH UP COUNTRY.

THE FRENCH SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN SOMALILAND: METHODS OF TRANSPORT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. A. R. WILEMAN.



A METHOD OF WATER-TRANSPORT: DONKEYS CARRYING PARAFFIN-TINS FILLED WITH WATER, FOUR TO EACH ANIMAL.



ANOTHER METHOD OF WATER-TRANSPORT: CAMELS DRAWING A BARREL WATER-CART.



THE CARRIAGE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION INTO THE INTERIOR: THE STATION AT JIBUTIL, THE ONLY INLAND RAILWAY IN THE COUNTRY.



A DÉPÔT FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR THE INTERIOR: THE COMPTOIR DE JIBUTIL IN THE PLACE DE MENELIK, JIBUTIL.



PART OF THE NATIVE TOWN AND MARKET, JIBUTIL.



SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF JIBUTIL.



A WELL IN A SOMALI VILLAGE: WOMEN DRAWING WATER.



THE SOMALI MEAT AND FISH MARKET IN JIBUTIL, SHOWING CORAL, FROM WHICH MOST OF THE HOUSES AND STORES ARE BUILT, IN FOREGROUND.

For some time past, large consignments of rifles have been landed at Djibouti, the chief port of the wedge of French territory which lies to the north-west of the British sphere of influence.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

We have the authority of Friar Laurence in "Romeo and Juliet" for the assertion that "mickle is the powerful grace that lies in herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities." This statement is confirmed, of course, by the large number of medicinal substances—to say nothing of food-products—which are derived from the plant world. It is difficult to say, for instance, how many different principles can be isolated from opium. When we think of strychnine, belladonna, aconite, and quinine, to mention only a few important drugs, we may readily re-echo the Friar's words. One special advance of chemical science has taken the direction of imitating in the laboratory many of the products which plant-cells fabricate as the result of their living work.

The chemist can build up many respectable imitations of such substances, one of which is salicylate of soda, used in the treatment of rheumatism. The basis here is salicin obtained from the bark of the willow tree, and this substance is also used pure and without combination in medicine. The chemical imitation of nature, however, is apt to fall short of the reality. There is admittedly a something wanting in man's preparations which nature is able to fabricate, so that close as his imitations are, they do not represent exactly the products of life. Perhaps this is only to be expected. It would indeed be wondrous if in the laboratory we could precisely turn out substances which are the original products of the living cells. So that even in the furthest science there would appear to be a limit fixed to our powers of building up imitations of organic compounds. It is here a case of the subtle distinction which marks the boundary-line between the living universe and the non-living world.

Among the principles which illustrate the natural manufactures of the plant world is a substance called "solanine." The chemist is able to extract this principle from the berries or fruits of the potato-plant. To this order belong other plants which exhibit poisonous principles, notably the belladonna plant, of which the substance named "atropine," much used by the eye-surgeon, is a typical example. Solanine, it must be remarked, is not likely to be developed normally in the potato itself. If it is present, it must be in infinitesimal amount. The potato is, of course, a "tuber," and represents a swelling on an underground stem. It is not a root, and, being part of a stem, can produce buds, which are the familiar "eyes" of the potato. When the gardener plants his potatoes he takes care to see that an "eye" exists on each portion of the tubers he places in the ground. He divides his tubers, as we know, and thus imitates fairly accurately the mode of plant-propagation known to us under the head of "slips." Solanine would therefore appear to be the particular principle of the potato plant, as atropine is that of the belladonna plant.

We find analogous examples of such plant-manufactures in the case of tea, coffee, and cocoa. In tea we get a principle called "theine," while in coffee we find "caffein," and in cocoa, "theobromine." To these principles these foods owe their stimulating qualities, and caffein has passed into the list of substances used for the cure of certain classes of headache. It may therefore be said that in a wide range of plants, special products of the kind under discussion are part and parcel of the constitution of the living organism. Theine and caffein may be technically regarded as poisons, and in adequate quantity would poison us; but the amount we receive in "the cup that cheers" is small enough to convey stimulant effects only. It is very different, of course, with other plants that develop principles notably poisonous, even in small doses.

An interesting circumstance, if also a regrettable one, in connection with the subject of the active principles of plants, was recently reported in the journals. The announcement took the shape of an account of the inquiry into the death of a young girl, the evidence pointing to potatoes as the cause of death. She was seized with symptoms indicative of poisoning by one of the vegetable substances above noted, which I have already indicated under the name of "solanine." This substance we have seen to be undoubtedly present in the potato fruit, but the question of its existence in the potato itself is one much more difficult of solution. Part of the evidence appeared to indicate that the source of the mischief resided in the potato-skins, of which the victim was known to have partaken, while another opinion stated that solanine had been found in the "eyes." Its existence in the potato substance itself was not asserted, nor is it likely that solanine does exist there, unless, as in the case of theine, it is present in quantity so minute as to be of no account whatever.

From Ireland, in 1846, came accounts of potato-poisoning. As far as I have been able to trace these reports, there is a doubt whether potatoes themselves were consumed or whether any other parts of the plant had been used. It was also stated that the potatoes responsible for the illness were diseased, and, if this latter view be taken, possibly the ailment induced may not have been caused by solanine at all. The study of the living chemistry both of animals and plants is one obviously fraught with great practical importance to mankind, supplying them as it does with important drugs, and arming him also against possible sources of illness. We need have no fear that the healthful vegetable of our tables can produce undesirable results when properly cooked. As nobody is likely to use diseased potatoes, we escape danger naturally from this side of things. But it is just possible that in the potato-skin we may get an occasional development of solanine which may affect us, although it is hard to reconcile this contingency with the fact that so many of us consume the potato cooked in its jacket. The solution of the mystery, indeed, may lie in the occasional development in the potato itself of its active principle.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to Chess Editor.

C BURNETT (Biggleswade).—Thanks for your letter. You have got the solution at last.

C F DERR (Danville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.).—If any amateur would like to play a correspondence game with you he will doubtless communicate with you direct.

BANARSI DAS (Moradabad).—We hope to find the amended problem worthy of your reputation.

W Biddle (Stratford).—Our solvers are not at any time very exuberant in the expression of their opinions, but we should judge they received No. 3048 with a fair amount of favour.

F J M G.—Mate on the move by 1. Kt to Q 7th.

H LORETO.—No. 1, we regret to say, is too simple for our use. No. 2 shall be further considered.

IRVING CHAPIN (Philadelphia).—Your problem shall appear at an early date.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3044 received from Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of No. 3047 from Pramatta Nath Banerji (Dhara); of No. 3049 from Joseph Cook, Otto (Berlin), A G (Pancsova), Charles Field junior (Athol, Mass.), and J H Carroll (Alresford); of No. 3050 from Charles Burnett; of No. 3051 from Edith Corser (Reigate), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), Joseph Cook, Otto (Berlin), F J Candy (Tunbridge Wells), Hereward, Graham Wilkinson (Sheffield), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Eugene Henry (Nunhead), Alfred Belcher (Wycombe), H Le Jeune, Thomas Wetherall (Manchester), Edith Grimes, H P Phillips (Margate), Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), Alessandro Bolognini (Verona), Charles H Allen, A J Allen (Hampstead), Frank W Atchinson (Crowthorne), M A Eyre (Folkestone), and Dr. Goldsmith.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3054 received from Clement C Danby, R Worts (Canterbury), Alpha, Charles Burnett, Otto (Berlin), G C W (Dormans), E Fear Hill (Trowbridge), Martin F, Shadforth, Eugene Henry, J D Tucker, Rev. A Mays (Bedford), F J S (Hampstead), H W Edwards (Birchington), G C H, Joseph Cook, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), Rev. Robert Bee (Cowpen), F J Candy (Tunbridge Wells), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), Reginald Gordon, J W (Campsie), W H Bohn (Ryde), W A Lillico (Edinburgh), George Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), H S Brandreth (Birrast), Albert Wolf (Putney), Andrew Collins (Glasgow), J Barford, G Bakker (Rotterdam), Thomas Henderson (Leeds), T Roberts, J B Saul (Lymington), and George Barclay (Leeds).

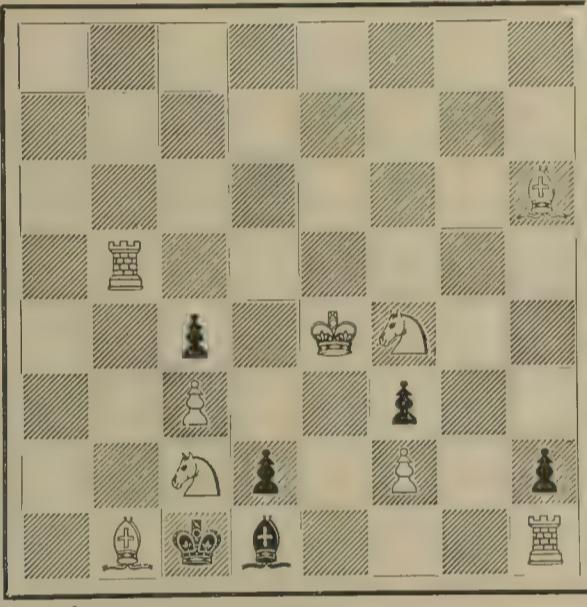
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3051.—BY HENRY WHITTEN.

WHITE.
1. R to B 5th
2. Q or R mates.

BLACK.
Any move

PROBLEM NO. 3054.—BY J. PAUL TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN PRAGUE.

Game played in a simultaneous display by Mr. PILLSBURY.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. Pillsbury). BLACK (Mr. Prokopski).
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K 5th
4. P takes P P takes P
5. Kt to B 3rd Kt to K 2nd
It may safely be asserted that, unless there is a distinctly good reason for the Knights should always be developed by playing them to Bishop's third, where they command the centre, and also—a very important point—the K R P.
6. B to Q 3rd Castles Kt to Kt 3rd
7. Castles Kt to Kt 3rd
The defence here adopted has lately been much discussed. It should be followed by P to Q B 4th generally.
8. Kt to K 2nd B to Kt 5th
9. Kt to Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd
10. B to K 2nd P to K R 3rd
11. P to K R 3rd B to K 3rd
12. Kt to R 5th Q to Q 5th
13. P to Q B 3rd B to Q 3rd

WHITE (Mr. Pillsbury). BLACK (Mr. Prokopski).
14. B to Q 3rd Kt to B 3rd
So far, Black's Queen's Knight remains undeveloped, and he has no game worth speaking of, while White has all his pieces well posted for any advance.
15. Q to B 2nd Q Kt to K 2nd
16. B to Q 2nd Q to Q 2nd
17. B takes P

The blindfold player at once seizes the opportunity, and, of course, it is a fine one. The Bishop cannot be captured on account of Kt to B 6th (ch), etc.
18. B takes Kt P B takes B
19. Q takes B P to B 5th
20. Kt takes Kt K takes B
21. Kt to R 5th (ch) Kt to R sq
22. Kt to B 6th Q to B 4th
23. Q takes Q Kt takes Q
24. Kt takes P Resigns

CONSULTATION CHESS.

Game played in Brooklyn between the Brothers RICHARDSON and Mr. DE VISSER.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Allies). BLACK (Mr. DE V.).
1. P to K R 3rd
A real novelty, but the result scarcely commands its adoption.
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K 4th Kt to B 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd B to B 4th
4. Kt to B 3rd P to Q 3rd
5. Kt to Q 4th P to B 4th
6. Kt takes B P takes Kt
7. B to Kt 5th Q to Q 3rd
8. Q to K 2nd Kt to K 2nd
In order to reply Kt takes B if B takes Kt. But the better move is Kt to B 3rd. But the better move is Kt to B 3rd.
9. P to Q 3rd Castles
10. B to Kt 5th Kt to Q 5th
11. B to B 4th (ch) K to R sq
12. Kt takes Kt B P takes Kt
13. P takes P Kt takes P
14. Castles (Q R) B to Q 2nd
15. K R to K sq Q R to K sq
16. Kt to Kt 4th Q to Kt 3rd
17. Q to Q 2nd
The objection to 17. B to Q 2nd is that Black at once gets his Kt to K R 6th with effect. Or if 17. P to K 4th, Kt takes P seems good, as it can be followed by B takes K Kt P, etc.
17. B to Q 3rd P to B 3rd
18. B to Q 5th

WHITE (Allies). BLACK (Mr. De V.).
19. B to Kt 3rd R to B 6th
20. R to R sq P to Q R 4th
21. B to K 4th P to Kt 4th
22. P to R 4th P takes P
23. B takes P Kt to K 2nd
24. B to Kt 3rd Kt to B 4th
25. Q takes P

This is practically forced, for if B to Q 3rd, R takes P, P takes R, Kt takes B (ch), and wins.

26. P to Kt 4th Q to Q 3rd
27. Q takes Kt R to Q Kt sq
28. Q to R 7th Q takes P; 29. Q takes Q, R takes Q; 30. K to K sq, and resigns the Pawn with a strong attack.

29. Q to R sq P to B 6th
30. K R to K sq P to B 6th
31. B takes P P takes P
32. R to R sq P to Q 7th (ch)
33. R takes P R to K 6th

White resigns.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

BY MAJOR BONHAM CHRISIE.

A parallel scene to that presented to the view in Berbera to-day has probably never been beheld by mortal eyes in Africa since the days of the Carthaginians, over two thousand years ago. Such varied types of fighting-men serving under a handful of officers of a totally different race and creed, unaccompanied by troops of their own nation, is an impressive scene, which must afford much food for reflection. Five thousand warriors!—Sikhs from the Punjab, Hindus from Bombay, black regiments from East Africa and Central Africa, and regiments of Sudanese; a complete native hospital-train from India; and in all that British host, about to fight under the Union Jack, not a single company of English troops, and so few officers of English race that they might easily pass unnoticed in the crowd! The little landing-stage is crammed with stores and kit of all kinds; strings of heavily laden camels pass in an endless procession past the Residency and the fort to the open country beyond the mosque—where a town of canvas grows every day larger and larger. They return empty for fresh loads from the steamers, only one of which can discharge at a time.

If you look over the far bulwark of the transport while you wait your turn to disembark, you can see, fathoms down in the deep water, fish of every hue swimming about; and as the setting sun rests for a moment before sinking in the west on the rocky mass of the Gan Libah Mountains, the scene is one of strange beauty. In the days of the Egyptian rule, under the great Governor, Gordon of Khartoum, water was brought from the mountains in pipes, to the unspeakable benefit of the town; and morning and evening the women gather round the tank to fill their leather water-skins, while the men bathe in the fountain beside the mosque, which was similarly supplied at the same time. The town is marked in streets, cut at right angles, and when a kahfilah arrives a certain space is appointed to its members, who quickly put up houses of mats on wooden frames, which are plainly shown in our Illustrations. Daily, camels are brought in from the interior for sale, and are being passed as fit or otherwise by the transport officers. Sore backs, sore sides, and sprains are instantly rejected, also those which cannot walk fast. Many are scored all over their bodies with wonderful patterns drawn with red-hot irons, considered a sovereign remedy for lameness. Enormous stacks of camel-mats, made of the inner bark of trees by the women, are piled near the camp; and the noise of shouting Somalis, bubbling camels as they kneel to be loaded, the shrill voices of the women, and the bugle-calls, forms a perfect pandemonium. But a kahfilah of one hundred camels is loaded up and is starting on the long march inland, accompanied by two hundred of the fat-tailed Somali sheep, which will form part of the rations of the troops. Many a soldier, when he lies down to sleep to-night, will wonder what has happened to him, and it will be long before he accustoms himself to the numberless ticks which will prey upon him. At first these will be large ones plainly visible, but after three days' march into the interior, if he happens to rest for half an hour on the edge of a sandy river-bed he will find himself covered with hundreds upon hundreds of tiny ones, which will cause him to look back regretfully to the early days when he was the victim of those that were large but comparatively few. The great event of the day is the watering of the animals in the morning and evening. Probably one of the columns will march by Hergaisa, one of the few permanent towns in Somaliland. Doubtless the majority of the officers will find Somaliland the pleasantest and most interesting of all the countries in Africa they have soldiered in. The constant variety of the animal and bird life is an unfailing source of interest—antelopes from the size of a hare to the stately koodoo, lynx, lion, leopard, jackal, elephant, zebra, vultures, Marabout storks, and ostriches. Many a good supper will be made of guinea-fowl. Fish are plentiful in the isolated pools of the river-beds when the water is low; and enormous tortoises are common enough—in fact, there is a never-ending charm of novelty. Many a good dish of honey will be the reward of those who follow the chirp of the honey-bird a few hundred yards. When the wildest country south of the Haud is reached, refuges in the trees may be found similar to those more to the north-east, and also ordinary ambushes for spearing animals, which are built lower and near water-holes. Curious native villages formed of little huts of bent sticks covered with camel-mats, and protected all round with a fence of cut thorn-trees laid side by side, will at first be common sights, and the fresh camel milk obtainable at these is very refreshing on the long marches. The men of Somaliland use a curious white clay found in various parts of the country, to dab on their heads, which makes them look like black footmen with powdered wigs. The unmarried girls wear their hair fuzzy, and the married women theirs in a black net. The enormous ant-hills in the Haud are a notable feature on the landscape.

The difficulties of the expedition will begin when it enters the bush country. It is not likely that any rhinoceros will be seen, as they are not frequent except on the Abyssinian frontier, but the crows sitting on the camels and sheep will be common sights. The tall, light-skinned, handsome, lithe Somali chief with his spear and oryx-skin circular target is a curious contrast to the strong dark Midgaan with his bow and wooden quiver of little poisoned arrows, which are deadly enough to kill an elephant in three hours. The former is a great believer in charms and horoscopes, and generally wears an amulet in the form of a verse of the Koran strapped to his arm or neck. He loves a draught of the melted fat of a sheep's tail, and as long as he has plenty of "ghee," or clarified butter, with his rice and dates he is happy. The latter is simply a barbarian, and prefers meat more or less raw. The Somali ponies are wonderfully good and hardy little animals, but are very badly treated by their owners. They are much superior to the Arab for use in Somaliland, as they do well on the grass there and require no grain, which is unobtainable in the interior until you get very far inland.

AN EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF SUBMARINES.

DRAWN BY F. T. JANE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT PORTSMOUTH.



SUBMARINE NO. 3 IN DRY DOCK AT PORTSMOUTH.

Hitherto little has been seen of the newest form of war-vessel, but with the dry-docking of No. 3 for alterations and repairs, the public had its chance of inspecting the craft. The boat, painted green, white, and red, and plentifully streaked with orange-rust, resembled a huge sunfish or porpoise. The two men on the top of the boat belong to the regular crew, and wear the uniform of the submarines, a species of heavy overall suit.

From the "Mail and Empire," Toronto, Canada—

FIRST AID TO ANIMALS.

The Farmer may Learn to Treat His Own Cattle and Horses.

It is a question if the live stock of our farms are as hardy and as free from disease as were those of pioneer days. The stone walls of the bank barns and the more liberal allowance of food have worked wonders in replacing the long-horned, pot-bellied steer by the chunky, sleek-haired beefe of to-day. The gain in weight of individual is most marked, and earlier maturity brings a proportionately greater profit to the owner.

Some veterinarians tell us, however, that the comfortable stables and the confinement of stalls are conducive to a weakening of the constitution, so much so that ailments of many kinds are now met with that were formerly unknown. The treatment of these ills becomes a matter of some importance with valuable stock, and even if the services of a veterinary are available, it is well that the farmer should have a practical knowledge of the

symptoms of sickness. Injuries are unavoidable, and prompt attention to these may save life. An excellent work on first aid to animals in cases of accidents and ailments has been published by Elliman, Sons and Co., of Slough, England, giving information that will be of assistance in the emergencies that arise in every herd or flock. The volume contains 188 pages, with fifty illustrations, and devotes considerable space to poultry and dogs, as well as to the larger farm stock. A pleasing feature is the

clearness of the descriptions and the avoidance of technical terms. The treatments prescribed are remarkably simple, calling for the employment of such means as may be found ready to hand on any farm. In addition there is a set of illustrations, indicating the appearance of the teeth of the horse at different ages. Some valuable prescriptions are given for remedies that may be kept in store for immediate use. The care of horses and their needs in the way of water and feed are discussed at some length. So highly was this book appreciated by Major-General Baden-Powell, in South Africa, that he has had each of the troop officers of the constabulary under his command supplied with a copy.

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LADIES' PAGE.

Some three hundred delegates have attended the Annual Conference of "Women Workers" at Edinburgh. The local committee is a strong one, and has drawn together large audiences of the Edinburgh ladies. A leading interest of these meetings is the fact that there are so many women to be found in every one of the towns selected by the association hitherto, to fill the halls to hear addresses from other women upon serious topics. This year the subjects have included education, temperance, the wage-earning possibilities of women in the



AN EVENING GOWN IN BLACK AND WHITE.

Colonies and at home, the work of children for their parents' benefit, the care that the State owes to those of its members whose minds never pass beyond the childish condition, and the relation of amusements to life, health, and morality. Most of these are, it will be seen, matters that concern women as citizens of a great country, and not merely on their own account. The present position of the Women's Suffrage movement was introduced by Miss Louisa Stevenson, whose sister is the chairman of the great Edinburgh School Board, having been elected unanimously by her colleagues to fill that position after twenty years' service as a member. Miss L. Stevenson said that in the present House of Commons there had been no division on the subject; but on three previous occasions a Suffrage Bill had passed its second reading, and as she believed public opinion in favour had much grown since the last division, the chances were that the Bill might pass. There was such agreement in favour, among the ladies present at any rate, that it was found impossible to get up any opposition. The only murmur in that direction came from Lady Frederick Cavendish, and even she said merely that if she could believe that women would never desire to enter Parliament she would agree with the demand for the vote, but she could not see how it would be possible to stop there. At a subsequent meeting, a resolution was unanimously adopted "That without the firm foundation of the Parliamentary Franchise for women, there is no permanence for any advance gained by them."

On the question of University Education for Women, the Scottish ladies might be expected to have particularly interesting information to give, inasmuch as for ten years past all the Scottish Universities have been open to women on precisely the same terms as to men. Mr. Carnegie's great gift to the Universities of his native land also was offered to women students equally with men. Miss Frances Melville, M.A., who read the paper on this subject, said that the women students of the Scottish Universities are identified with the men in undergraduate life and interests as well as in instruction and taking degrees. The Scottish women students conform to no one type and belong to no one definite social rank. One thing that was characteristic of all the women students, however, was the purposeful fashion in which they studied. She regretted that so few women should now come to the Universities apparently for the sake of

culture pure and simple. Their object seemed invariably utilitarian; they want degrees that they may get better salaries as teachers or enter into some profession. In this respect there has been, she thinks, a great change from the class of women who won ten to twenty years ago the University inheritance for the students of the present day. She urged that rich women who could afford to study for love of knowledge should not "leave the Temple to the money-changers." The speakers on this subject all agreed that the women who went to the Universities found the happiness and interest of their future lives increased by the broadening of their minds, and the power which they acquired of finding attractions in mental occupation. Miss Clough, of Newnham, eulogised the training of character which she believes girls get at the Universities, and Lady Marjorie Gordon rose and bore testimony as a girl to the advantage that she felt was gained by a University training for a few years. It was agreed, however, that University women do not marry as readily as their less-educated sisters. Whether this means that they become more difficult to please, or that the power of self-support given them by their education renders them too independent for the life of the ordinary married woman, or that a cultivated, clever woman is really less attractive to men than her half-educated sister, was a matter upon which these ladies came to no conclusion.

Lady Harberton presided over a Dress Reform Meeting held the other day at a London Club, when Mrs. Hartung read an address on "The Evils of Skirts." The essayist declared that women have been enfeebled in health and enslaved by dress, that skirts impeded work, scavenged the street, dragged round the feet and produced unnecessary fatigue, required carrying so as to add an intolerable burden to women with parcels, umbrellas, and babies, frequently caused death by fire and falls downstairs, and, above all, were mischievous in cycling. It was noted that the members of the Rational Dress Association present, nevertheless, all wore skirts; though it was stated, and quite correctly, that among women at large the burden of weighty and numerous underskirts is now almost always discarded in favour of concealed knickerbockers. A series of lantern-slides were shown and described by Lady Harberton. A very inaccurate account, however, was given of the origin of the term "Bloomers," which is used by Dickens. The tale told at the Club was that Mrs. Bloomer was the editor of a paper in America, and that a man editor, desirous of ridiculing a woman taking such a position, suggested that she should also wear trousers; and that Mrs. Bloomer replied to this jeer by adopting the suggestion! This tale has absolutely no foundation. The real story is told in the autobiography of a distinguished American woman, who was one of the original wearers of the dress, and who has just died—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who passed away in New York on Oct. 26, just a fortnight before her eighty-seventh birthday. It is as follows: The originator, about 1850, was Mrs. Elizabeth Smith-Miller, the only daughter of Gerrit Smith, a celebrated philanthropist and a pillar of the anti-slavery movement. Mr. Gerrit Smith inherited enormous wealth, and expended great sums in charity and the public service, giving away from six to ten thousand pounds every year, besides distributing gratis to some three thousand working people tracts of his land for farms. Among the points upon which he held very strong opinions was this one of the dress of women. He wrote—"I believe that poverty is the great curse of woman; she must go to work to get rid of her poverty, but that she cannot do in her present disabling dress. Were she to adopt a rational dress that would not hinder her in any work, how quickly she would rise from her present degrading dependence upon man." His daughter, with the consent of her husband, Colonel Miller, was therefore the first to wear the reform dress. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer advocated the new dress in her paper, and thence the Press generally took up the question; the name of Mrs. Bloomer, which was quoted in connection with her articles, hit the public fancy as having something of the quaint and ridiculous about it; hence the dress came to be generally referred to as the Bloomer costume. It consisted of trousers full to the ankles, and there gathered in, like those of Turkish women; over which came a tunic with a skirt reaching to a little below the knee. Mrs. Smith-Miller persevered in wearing it for seven years. Her example was followed by a number of other women. But Mrs. Stanton says "The many laughed it to scorn, and heaped such ridicule on its wearers, that they soon found that the physical freedom enjoyed did not compensate for the persistent persecution and petty annoyances suffered. To be rudely gazed at in private, to be followed by crowds of boys in the streets, and to be the conscious subject of criticism everywhere, were to the last degree exasperating. I have never wondered since that the Chinese women allow their daughters' feet to be encased in iron shoes, for great are the penalties of those who first resist the behests of the tyrant Custom!"

Now that the cycling season is drawing towards its close, for all but those enterprising people who keep a winter mount upon which they insist upon traversing the worst roads in the coldest weather, one need not be called alarmist for referring to the great number of cycling accidents that have recently taken place. There is, of course, no way of knowing how many more or less serious accidents occur. When death results there is a coroner's inquest, but it is only by casual mention in the Press that any other accident is recorded; and those which are not serious will pass unnoticed by the papers. Yet even with this very imperfect registry, a list has been made out of 103 accidents in the month between Aug. 25 and Sept. 25. It would be valuable information if we could know whether the popularity of the free wheel has led to an increase in cycling accidents. Granted that the break-power can be so effectual that the machine can be stopped even upon a hill in a few yards, it does not follow that this is as effectual in practice as the power to back-pedal. For the quickest movements of the muscles, even for one so rapid as to be practically involuntary, such as that of shutting

the eye against a threatened blow, there is an appreciable time required for the message to go from the brain directing the movement to the part which must act. Now, it is very probable that it is a far slower process for the hand to receive the message and then to seize and apply the break than it is for the foot to press backwards instead of forwards upon the pedal, which is already being moved by a similar action; and that this difference may precisely cause many accidents. Certainly, with a free wheel, it is most important to take care that the breaks are perfect, and to have a double break, so that in the event of one piece of machinery failing, the other may be relied upon, more or less. No lady should ride a free wheel without a break on both front and back wheels.

Though dress of to-day may not be "rational" in the special sense of the term, it is beyond question that the style of costume is now as comfortable and as artistic as it has ever been in any recorded period of history, except, perhaps, in ancient Greece. The loose fronts are by no means ousted with the incoming of basques; we may still wear our bodices bloused over the waist-belt, thus removing all temptation to pinch in the waist-line. We are, however, extremely decorative, none the less. There is a most extraordinary run upon passementeries and galons of every description at present, from the wool ground with various decorations thereupon imprinted or worked, which the French modiste calls *galon*, but the English shop-lady refuses to recognise as anything else than *galoon* (with a strong emphasis on the "loon"), up to the delicate embroideries that are veritable works of art. Something of the kind seems to be *de rigueur* on a smart frock. The tailor variety is no more proof against this decorative strapping outburst than is the fragile or silken attire. Ribbon serves the purpose in many cases, but it is of the ornate variety that assimilates to *galon*. A chené silk ribbon with innumerable shades intermingled will decorate a black silk and wool mixture to perfection. Bands and strappings of it can be laid in almost any form that takes the dressmaker's fancy—of course, a symmetrical arrangement is implied—but the bands of trimming are seen laid straight or curving round the skirt; they are twisted



A WALKING-DRESS OF BLACK CLOTH.

into zigzags or ovals or diamonds, or placed in perpendicular lines of equal or unequal lengths, in short—or, "as you please, Madam."

Our Illustrations show us a white pleated crêpe-de-Chine evening gown trimmed with bands of black lace; and a walking-dress built of black cloth, trimmed with collar and cuffs of astrachan laid on stitched panne, and finished with cord ornaments.

Economy does not mean saving so much as buying what you require to the best advantage. My readers who want any article of household furniture should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the sale now going on at Messrs. Norman and Stacey's, 252, Tottenham Court Road.

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The dishevelled,
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THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE EARTH'S ROTATION BY FOUCAULT'S PENDULUM AT THE PANTHÉON: THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION STARTING THE PENDULUM.

The pendulum hung from the top of the dome of the Panthéon to demonstrate the rotation of the globe was set in motion at the recent inaugural ceremony by M. Chaumié, the French Minister of Public Instruction, who placed a lighted match under the string which held it, and so set it free. M. Camille Flammarion, President of the Astronomical Society, reminded his audience that the demonstration was first made by Galileo in Florence in 1601, and stated that the present experiment was a repetition of that tried half a century ago by Foucault. The pendulum consists of a piano-string sixty-four mètres long, which terminates in a leaden ball weighing twenty-eight kilos. From the bottom of this protrudes a long steel needle. At equal distances from the pendulum layers of fine sand are placed, and by the variation of the lines marked upon this by the oscillating needle the theory is established.



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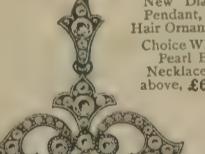
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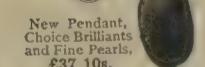


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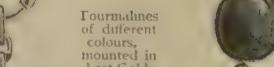
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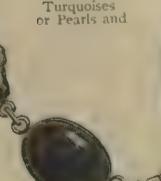
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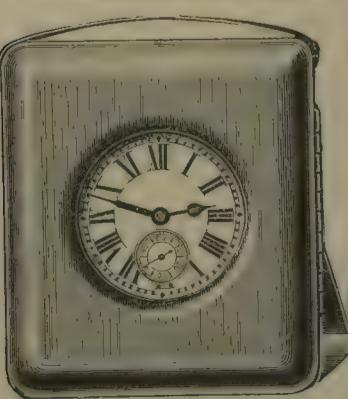


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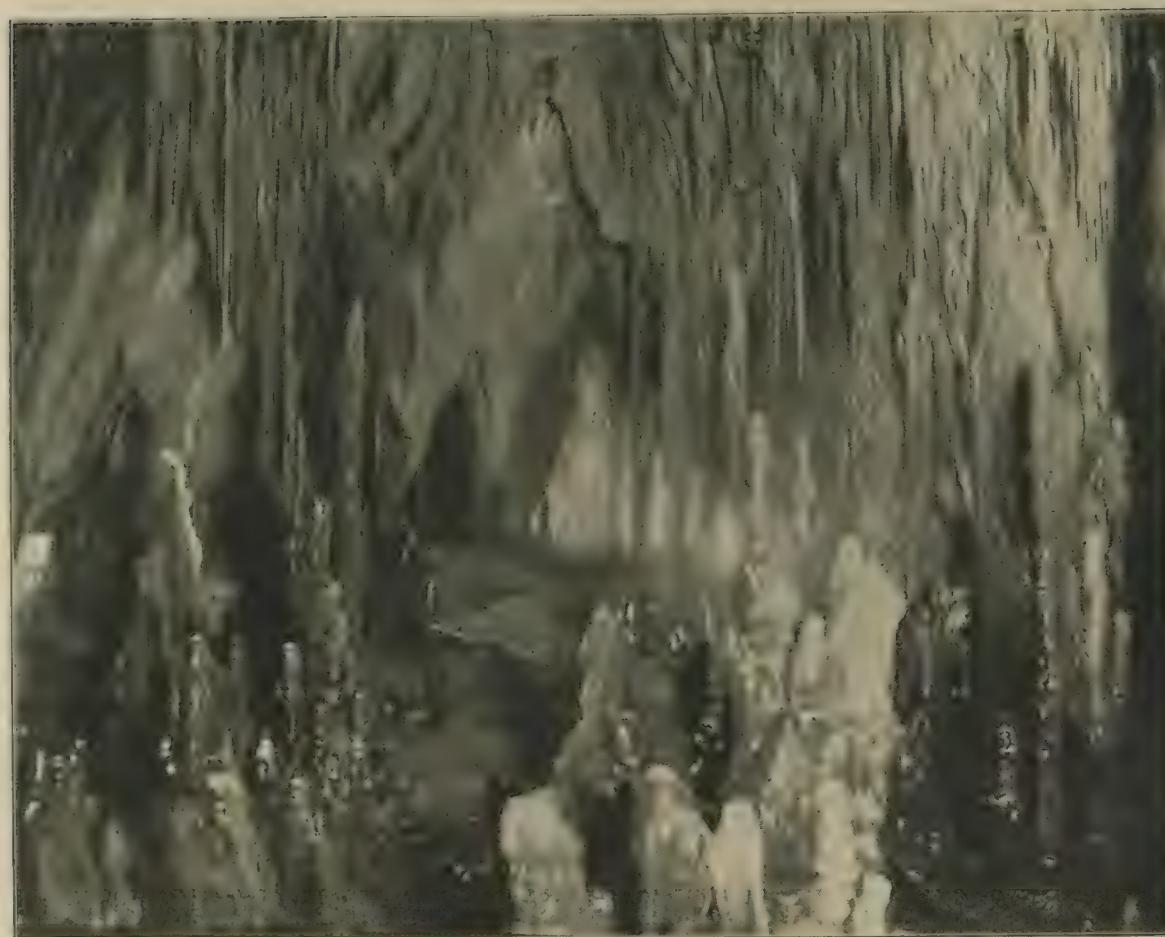
Sterling Silver "Bridge" Box, length 63 in., width 5 in.,
complete with Two Packs of Cards, Rules, &c., £4 15s.
Smaller size, £3 5s.



ART NOTES.

At the Carlton Galleries a miscellaneous exhibition offers us at least one good picture, "An Italian Landscape," painted by Turner in 1835. Heights and more heights, ravines and more ravines, distance beyond distance, are here to be seen—a lake set in the midst, and over all the light that never was on land or sea. A Constable, "A Breezy Day," is also noteworthy. For the rest, the pictures rather miss the higher interest. The canvases assigned to Van Eyck, to Paul Veronese, and to Reynolds do not persuade us as being characteristic examples of those masters. The portrait of Pedro de Moya, attributed to Velasquez, may or may not be his; but it is, at any rate, a noble and sincere piece of work. The signs it bears of having been painted from the reflection in a mirror lead us to the conclusion that it is a portrait of Pedro de Moya by his own hand.

One of Mr. Sargent's new portraits—that of Mr. H. Richardson—is on public exhibition in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the artistic interest of the canvas is supplemented by a personal interest in the sitter, a colliery expert of note in the North of England. Mr. Sargent again paints a hat, but with a difference: in Lord Ribblesdale's case it was on the head; in Mr. Richardson's it is held in the hand.



A STALACTITE CAVE RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT GIBRALTAR: THE ENTRANCE.

The cave was discovered during blasting operations in the quarry beneath the "Monkeys' Alameda." It measures about 350 ft. by 70 ft., and is 40 ft. high.

At the Fine Art Society's, Bond Street, is opened an exhibition of Mr. Hugh L. Norris's water-colours. These are drawings distinctly English in character, and of the

ings with vitality. And not only action is here, but expression. The young faces of "Compton's Horse" speak the brief language of the camp and

(Continued on page 716)

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN DENMARK.

In spite of the fact that Great Britain is said by many critics to be lacking in trade enterprise she seems to be pretty much to the front in at least one department of commercial activity. We give herewith an illustration of the Hôtel d'Angleterre at Copenhagen, which is about to undergo considerable alterations, and in fact to enter upon an entirely new life, with a modernised scheme of operations. Important structural alterations are now being carried out, the object of which is to put the Hotel on the same footing of all-round completeness and departmental excellence which characterise the leading hotels in London and Paris. It will be decorated in the most artistic and refined manner, refurnished throughout, and equipped with the most scientific sanitary, heating, and electric appliances: all of which work will be carried out by Warings, who



are already so favourably identified with what may be termed the New Hotel movement. This eminent firm was specially called in to undertake the entire work of reconstruction and equipment; and it suffices to say that the great Reception Rooms—the Adams Restaurant, the Palm Court, and the Banqueting Rooms—as well as the private suites, will have that note of fine taste which is nowadays a *sine qua non* in every caravanserai aiming at a popular and financial success. Until now Copenhagen has not had a first-class hotel in the modern style, but this defect will be happily remedied as soon as the alterations now in rapid progress are brought to a completion in January next, for the Hôtel d'Angleterre will then vie with the best known establishments in all those accessories of comfort and art which distinguish the *hôtels de luxe* of to-day, and will constitute an additional attraction to a city which is full of interest and charm to the traveller.



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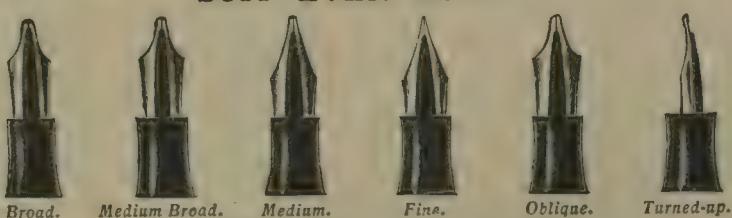
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Solid Mahogany Legs and Cushions, Best Thick Bangor
Slates, Fast Low Frost-Proof Cushions, Bolted (not
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Board, 6 Cues, Ivory Balls, Cue Rack, Dust Cover, Rest,
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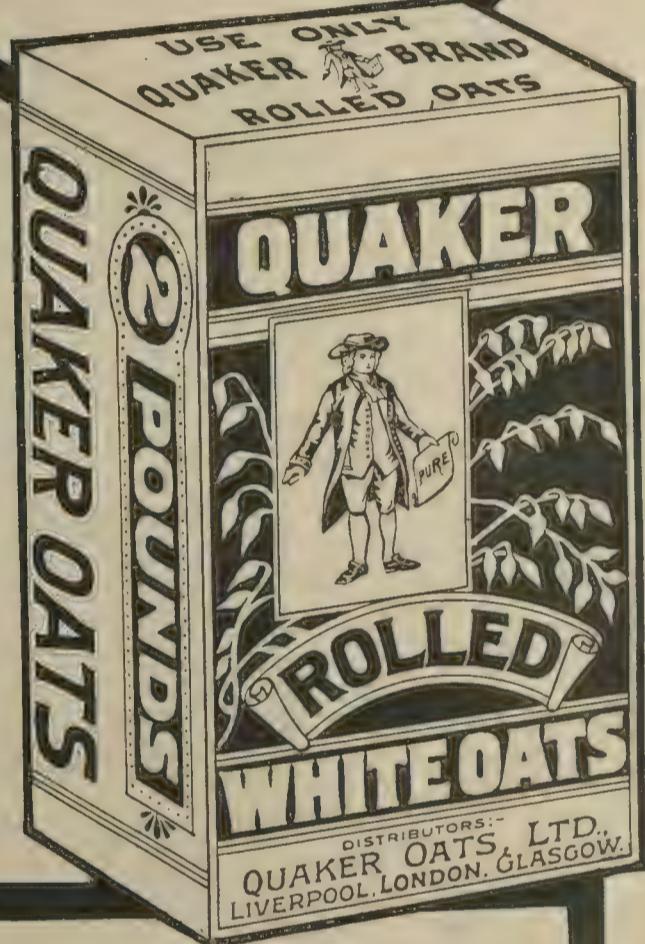
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At the Gallery of Messrs. Baillie and Bonner, 1, Princess Terrace, W., are to be seen "Fifty Drawings and Fifty Woodcuts," by Mr. Gordon Craig. The art of composing a decorative page is Mr. Craig's; he is an arranger of lines and of spaces, and of the contrasts of black and white within a given area. In many departments of life we have now to observe and to welcome the advent of the arranger. Mr. Craig does not seek beauty, nor use means to that end; he seeks effect rather. Though superficially unlike Mr. Beardsley's designs in method, Mr. Craig's give hints of Beardsley, recognisable even through a boisterous healthiness of subjects and the breadth and dash of the cut line. The master has a disciple, though the disciple a way of his own. Where, in the case of the drawing catalogued as "Head-dress," Mr. Craig does actually use Mr. Beardsley's line, the effect is not so successful as when he employs his own peculiar line, which is specially suited to his own talent—a thick, bold line with a little wash of colour following it, and softening it without in the least detracting from its boldness. The woodcuts are coloured by hand, and there is a freedom and boldness in the grouping, reminiscent now and then of Mr. Nicholson, as, for instance, in "Samer." There is a drawing of "Sir Henry Irving as Dubosc," "kindly lent by Madame Bell-Ranke"; another drawing of "Sir Henry Irving," "lent by Miss Ellen Terry"; and of Miss Ellen Terry

herself is a drawing which illustrates very happily Mr. Craig's power of reconciling reality with romance.

Mr. Fred Mayor exhibits at the Leicester Gallery, Leicester Square, a collection of water-colour drawings and pastels, in which he shows a distinguished feeling for landscape at once spiritual and decorative. He is a colourist and a lover of the deeper harmonies. Among his subjects are some of those byways of scenery which a traveller of sensibility loves best—gloomily beautiful trees gilded broadly by a late sunlight, solitary clouds shining in a north-eastern evening sky, blank bits of building facing the west, and shadowless roads at nightfall. He has some good impressions of French crowds in market-place and harbour, freshly drawn in the light of a grey day; for his is no hot-house nature; at his deepest and dreamiest he is true to the tones and lights of the natural landscape.

In the same gallery are exhibited Mr. Albert Toft's works in sculpture—portrait busts, statuettes, and bas-reliefs. He is—to speak in perhaps a too generalising way of Mr. Alfred Gilbert's "school" as a sculptor of composition. Particularly successful in its simplicity and grace is the "Mother and Child." The busts are solid and resolute likenesses, especially those of Mrs. Cyril Maude and the late Sir W. Pearce.

At Messrs. Shepherd's gallery, in King Street, are some "early British" pictures of more than common interest. Nothing really early is British, but the word

is applied to anything from the time of Elizabeth to the middle of the nineteenth century; and if "early" is thus vague, so is "British," for the most important pictures in the rooms are by the alien Lely. These portraits—of Princess Mary of Orange and of the Duchess of Portsmouth—are exceedingly fine examples of this secondary but interesting master; and in subject and colouring the two are well contrasted. The pearly Princess and the splendid Duchess wear the Lely expression, which is peculiarly null, but the pictures combine feminine state with decorative dignity, in a degree to which even this courtly painter did not often attain.

In the same galleries are a particularly fine Constable, unusual in subject—being a throng of dark red roofs under a bright sky; a charming "Dedham Vale" by the same master; and fair examples of two of the foremost Norwich landscape-painters, Vincent and Stark.

Effective stage scenes count for much with modern audiences, for the public has a growing sense of the artistic. In "The Marriage of Kitty," recently transferred from the Duke of York's to Wyndham's Theatre, there are opportunities not only for dainty but also for rich and substantial furniture, and both have been supplied in the most appropriate manner by Messrs. Oetzmann and Co., of 67-79, Hampstead Road, W., and of Grafton Street, Dublin, who have had much experience in this as in every other class of furnishing.

THE GAME OF SALTA.

There can be no doubt that "Salta" is one of the best games that have been invented for many years. This opinion is confirmed by the leading Court journals. The greatest charm is that it is absolutely simple; it is most fascinating to young and old, and promises to become one of the chief attractions of the coming winter evenings. Among the noted players of the game are the German Emperor and Madame Sarah Bernhardt, who, when travelling, is never without her "Salta" board.

Since last winter a charming addition has been made in the form of new rules, called "Leap-frog Salta." This is purely a game of chance, and no doubt welcome to players who want to pass a pleasant hour and are fond of excitement, and is especially suited to young people.



This charming Society game is made from 1s. up to £25, and can be had of the leading toy and fancy stores, amongst others of the following London firms: Aldis, Buckingham Palace Road; Army and Navy Stores, Victoria Street; John Barker and Company, Limited, Kensington High Street; Civil Service Stores, Haymarket, Strand, and Queen Victoria Street; D. Evans and Company, Limited, Oxford Street; Gamage, Limited, Holborn; Hamley's, Holborn and Regent Street; W. Hanney, Westbourne Grove; Harrods' Stores, Brompton Road; Junior Army and Navy Stores, Regent Street; C. Morrel, Oxford Street and Burlington Arcade; W. Owen, Westbourne Grove; Parkins and Gatto, Oxford Street; Shoolbred and Sons, Tottenham Court Road; W. Whiteley, Westbourne Grove; or can be obtained through any stationer.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1901) of Colonel James Thorpe, J.P., D.L., of Coddington Hall, Newark, and Ardbrecknish, upon Loch Awe, Argyll, who died on July 13, was proved on Oct. 13 by Mrs. Annie Thorpe, the widow, and Captain John Somerled Thorpe, Scots Guards, the son, the value of the estate being £216,532. The testator gives £5000 to his son Gervase; a one third share in his malting business to his son Harold; the lease of his London residence, with the furniture therein, the use of Ardbrecknish House, and during her widowhood an annuity of £1000 to his wife; and £32,000, in trust, for all his daughters; and on the decease of Mrs. Thorpe additional annuities of £200 each. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Captain Thorpe.

The will (dated July 17, 1899) of Captain Henry Rodolph D'Anyers Willis, J.P., D.L., of Halshead Park, Prescot, who died on Aug. 13, was proved on Oct. 23 by Charles Beaumont D'Anyers Willis and Arthur Richmond Farrer, the executors, the value of the estate being £159,855. The testator gives £1000 and his horses and carriages to his wife, Mrs. Alice Willis; such a sum as with what was settled on them at their marriages will make up £10,000 each, in trust, for his daughters, Mrs. Georgiana Vernon and Mrs. Cecilia Binney; and £100 each to his executors. All his real estate and the residue of his personal estate he settles on his son, Richard Atherton D'Anyers Willis, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority in tail male, but such

real estate is to be charged with the payment of a jointure of £800 per annum to Mrs. Willis.

The will (dated March 16, 1888), with a codicil (dated March 10, 1892), of Mr. Frederick Machin, of Ismeir, Oatlands Chase, Weybridge, and Broad Street, Ratcliff, E., who died on July 27, was proved on Oct. 24 by Harry Machin, Frederick Machin, and Stanley Machin, the sons, and Edward Geoffrey Venables, the executors, the value of the estate being £59,887. The testator bequeaths £500 and his household furniture to his wife, Mrs. Julia Maria Machin; £100 each to his executors; £4000 to his son Bertram William; £2000 to his son Percy; and £2000 each to his daughters Julia, Ellen, Ada Eliza, and Florence. The remainder of his property he leaves to his wife for life, and then to his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1896), with two codicils (dated Nov. 1, 1898, and Oct. 26, 1900), of William Meriton, second Baron Cheylesmore, of 16, Prince's Gate, who died on July 10, was proved on Oct. 23 by Herbert Francis, third Lord Cheylesmore, the brother and sole executor, the value of the estate being £51,737. The testator bequeaths £2000 to Lady George Pratt; £500 each to Lord George Pratt, the Hon. Mrs. Whately, and to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth, Lady Cheylesmore; and £1000 to his nephew, Francis Ormond Henry Eaton. He also bequeaths to the trustees of the National Gallery the following pictures—namely, "The Highland Flood" and "Dying Grouse," by Sir Edwin Landseer, "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey," by Paul Delaroche, an Italian landscape by J. van Both, and

"Cromer Sands," by William Collins; and to the trustees of the British Museum his collection of mezzotint prints, on condition that they shall not part with the different states of the same print, but shall keep them in such a manner that they may be accessible to the lovers of the art of mezzotinting, as being the portraits of persons in every state of life in this country; also the catalogue enumerating them; his collection of portrait prints of the royal family, and any books and engravings they may select. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother, the present Baron.

The will (dated March 4, 1879), with a codicil (dated June 20, 1885), of Mr. Samuel Hough, J.P., of Liverpool, shipowner, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Hough, the widow, and Richard George Hough, the son, the value of the estate amounting to £61,694. The testator gives £300 and the household and domestic effects to his wife, and subject thereto, leaves all his property, in trust, for her during her life, and then to his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1876), with a codicil (dated Nov. 23, 1900), of Mr. Joseph Arthur Railton, of Harewood Lodge, Whalley Range, Manchester, who died on Sept. 4, was proved on Oct. 16 by Mrs. Ellen Railton, the widow, Joseph Arthur Railton, and Egerton Railton, the sons, the value of the estate being £47,724. The testator gives £2000 to his wife; and legacies to his children by his present wife. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife while she remains his widow, and subject thereto for his children in equal shares.

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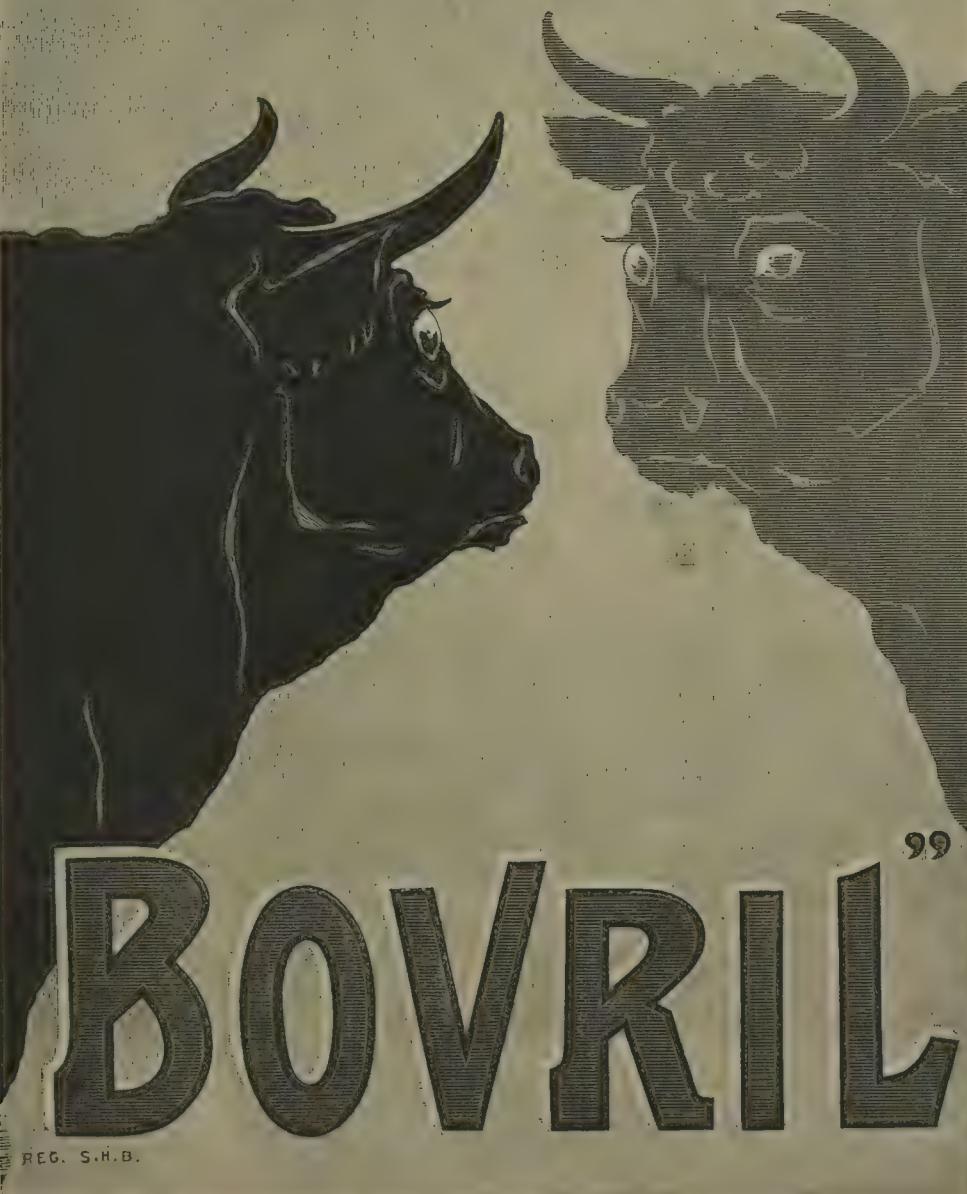
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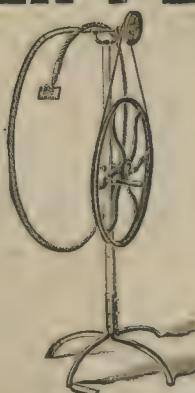
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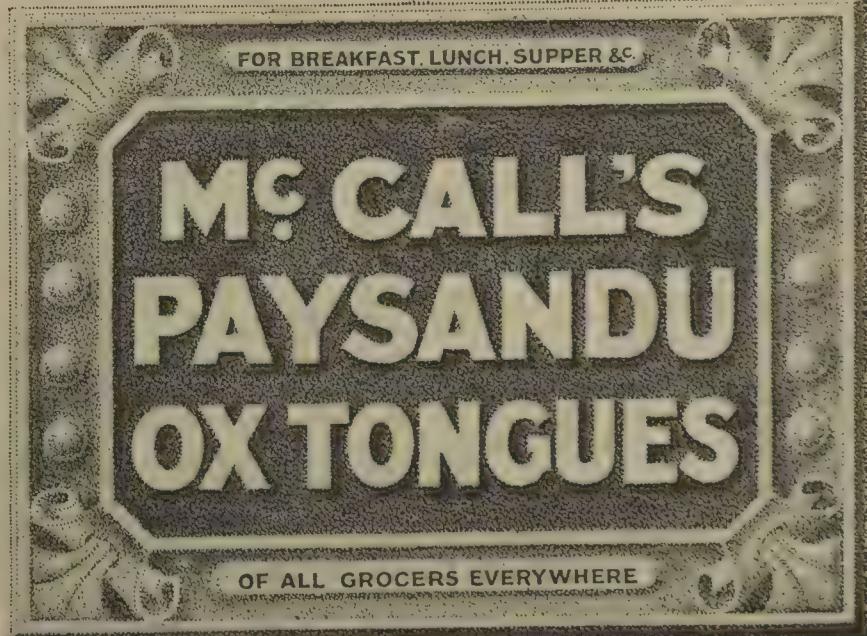


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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Archdeacon Sinclair has replaced the Bishop of Stepney, and is now in residence at St. Paul's Cathedral. Dean Gregory has been in town since the beginning of October, and was present at the consecration of Canon Lowther Clarke as Bishop of Melbourn, when the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been visiting Ramsgate in connection with the festival of the local temperance society. Among other speakers at the conference were the Dean of Hereford, one of the most indefatigable of temperance workers, and the Archdeacon of Maidstone. The Archbishop remarked in the course of his speech that temperance reform will not come through the pulling down of public-houses wholesale, but through an earnest effort to reach the consciences of the people.

A very interesting series of lectures is being given in the Trophy Room, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday afternoons during November. The lecturer is Canon Kirkpatrick, and his subject is "Various Aspects of the Higher Criticism." Last Monday, he spoke on "What is Meant by Criticism," and on later days he will deal with "The Character of the Prophetic Books" and "The Application of Criticism to the Book of Isaiah."

DIVING.—Ask an artist for a drawing of a diver and he is almost certain to give you a picture showing the conventional dive: legs and arms outstretched, and the man plunging into the sea like an arrow. It would be seldom indeed that we should see represented the dive which is here depicted by the camera. In these short notes we are not, however, interested in diving, but desire only to touch briefly upon a few necessary points which are essential to success in photographing objects of this kind. Even the novice in photography knows the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory negatives when he is using the speed of anything over a hundredth of a second. The results are shadowy—mere ghosts of what they should be—and any rapidly moving object (such, for instance, as the present dive) is represented by an indistinct blur extending across the plate. For such a fault there may be several reasons, but two causes of failure can here be given. The lens may be so slow that any fast exposure is impossible, and the shutter may also have the same defect. A good hand camera should have a lens such as the Goerz Double Anastigmat, which, at its fullest opening, *i.e.* greatest rapidity, will even enable pictures to be taken in *rainy weather*. If such a lens is combined with a focal plane shutter, then the amateur can confidently look for success, whatever instantaneous subject he

Amongst the thanksgiving sermons preached in the provinces, one of the best was that of Canon Fleming, who addressed a crowded congregation in York Minster. Canon Fleming said that no King had ever ascended such a throne as that which was bequeathed to King Edward by his revered mother—no Caesar, no Alexander, no Alfred. England was a Christian land, a free land, a land of an untarnished flag, a land of world-wide renown. Her past would be prophetic of her future if the people were true to the highest principles.

Dean Gregory wrote to the *Times* emphatically denying the statement that the public were not treated fairly in the arrangements made at St. Paul's Cathedral on Thanksgiving Sunday. It was stated that instead of the doors being opened at 9.15, they were opened at 7 a.m., and soon afterwards closed to all applicants. The Dean, however, points out that it was the police, and not the authorities of St. Paul's, who had control of the barrier. They allowed about 2500 persons to enter, and no one was admitted into the Cathedral until 9.15. The Dean's statement is confirmed by one of the worshippers who reached St. Paul's at 6.30. He says that the waiting crowds were allowed to pass through the barriers by batches at a time until the space was full. Worshippers at St. Paul's will confirm the statement of this writer that

the authorities never fail in consideration towards rich and poor alike.

The Wesleyan Methodists hope to take over the Aquarium at the end of January, and they will immediately begin to use the large hall for evangelistic services. It is expected that some months will be occupied in clearing away the old structure, and that the new buildings can hardly be under weigh before the summer. Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., has taken a leading part in the negotiations and arrangements. He has placed his well-known business capacity freely at the service of his church, and London Methodists owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer has returned from a very successful preaching tour in the Northern capitals. At Christiania and Stockholm he met with many old friends, and addressed meetings at which from two to three thousand persons were present. He spoke through an interpreter, and found that this method answered well. At Helsingfors he noticed much depression, owing to the steady Russianising of Finland. Mr. Meyer will visit Jamaica during November and December, and after the New Year he begins a series of missions in Lancashire and Yorkshire in connection with the National Free Church Council.

V.



undertakes. Combine these two essentials in an apparatus having every requisite adjustment necessary for the most advanced worker, and at the same time much more compact than the crude and cumbersome boxes still in vogue, and shall we not say the ideal of the amateur is realised? Such an instrument is the Goerz-Anschutz Folding Camera, the embodiment of what a hand camera should be—efficient, light, compact, and simple. It can be used with either plates, flat films, or the convenient daylight loading films, and all of these can be used with the same camera. It is of course true that the amateur does not always need such extremely rapid exposures; but if a camera, or indeed, any other such instrument, is to be thoroughly proved, it should be subjected to the severest tests, work which would only under exceptional circumstances be required in practice. If the Goerz-Anschutz Folding Camera produces excellent negatives with exposures so short as 1/1000th of a second—that given for the accompanying illustration—it can scarcely fail with an exposure of 1/20th second, and this is indeed the case. The West End Agents, The London Stereoscopic Co., 106-108, Regent Street, W., and 54, Cheapside, E.C., will be happy to send a pamphlet on application; or Mr. C. P. GOERZ, Nos. 1 to 6, Holborn Circus, will send it, if *The Illustrated London News* is mentioned.

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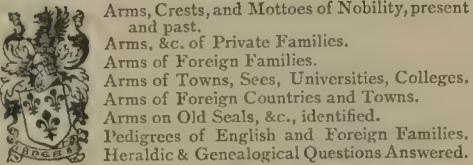
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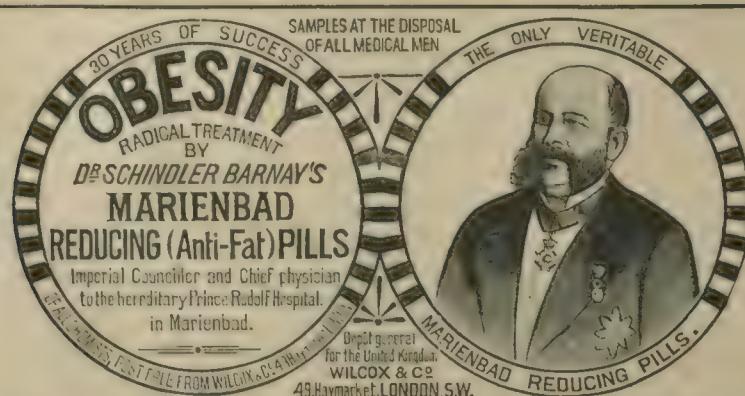
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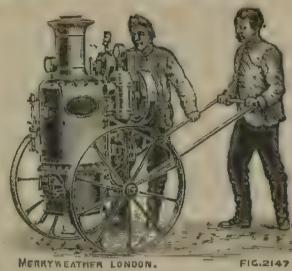


FIG. 2147

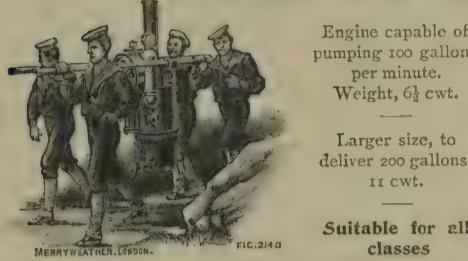


FIG. 2148

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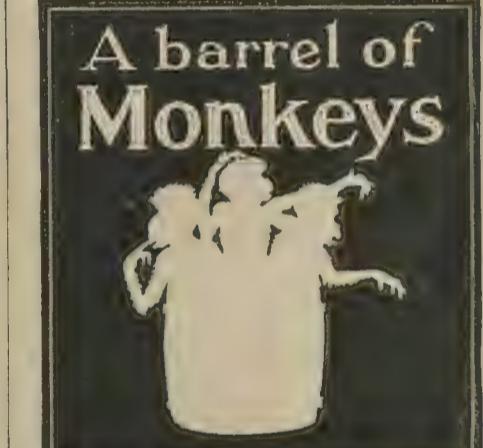
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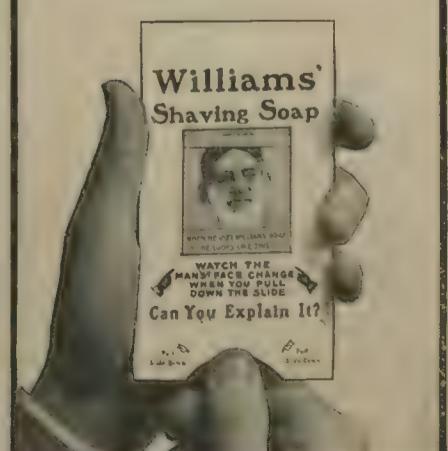
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MUSIC.

The first of the Saturday Popular Concerts of this season was held on Nov. 1 at the St. James's Hall. In the programmes arranged there is to be little variety of executants as far as the chamber music is concerned, for the Kruse Quartet have been given control of each concert. The first concert was not very interesting. It began with the Quartet in C sharp minor of Beethoven, interpreted by Professor Johann Kruse, Mr. Haydn Inwards, Mr. A. E. Féris, and Mr. Herbert Walenn. The quartet players were not always together or well balanced, but in the main they played well. The quartet is divided into two very long movements, and the latter half is far the more interesting, consisting of an animated presto, an adagio, mysterious and captivating, and a vigorous allegro. Herr Anton Rooy was unable to appear through illness, so his place was filled by Miss Margarethe

Petersén, from Berlin, who sang four melancholy songs of Brahms and a song of Hugo Wolff, one of Ludwig Hartmann, and, to finish, the charming song of Grieg, "Ich liebe dich." Miss Petersén has a rich voice with very mellow notes but a somewhat monotonous production. The only other excerpt of chamber music was Tschaikowsky's trio in A minor. Madame Carréno played the piano solos brilliantly, with almost masculine vigour and strength; but in other better-balanced movements her time was a little forced. Professor Kruse and Mr. Herbert Walenn played the string parts of violin and violoncello.

On Wednesday, Oct. 29, at the Queen's Hall, Mr. Hambourg gave a recital which was well attended. Mr. Hambourg is a brilliant pianist, and will be missed in his approaching tour through Australia and America. His principal performance at this concert was his brilliant and distinctive readings of

the sonata in F minor of Beethoven and the sonata in B flat minor of Chopin. On the evening of Wednesday, at the Promenade Concerts, was given the pathetic overture, "Francesca da Rimini," by Hermann Goetz, an overture said not to have been given before in London. It is a charming, graceful composition.

An election of candidates for original membership of the Imperial Colonies Club is to be held fortnightly at the club offices, 53, Victoria Street, Westminster, until Dec. 31.

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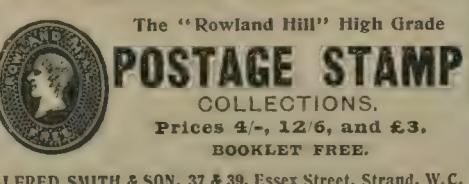
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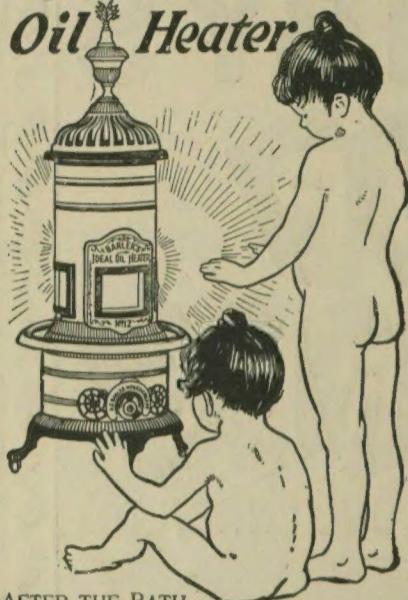
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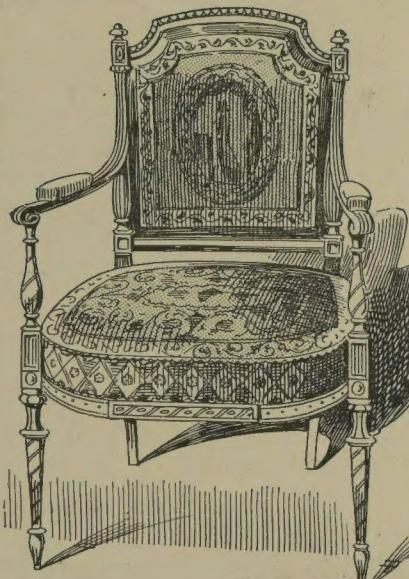
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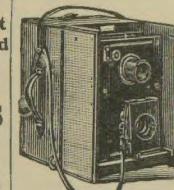
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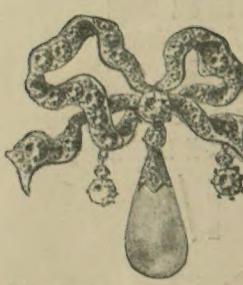
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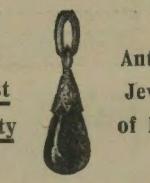
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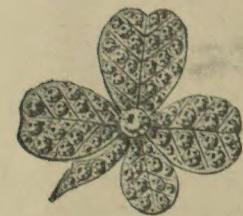
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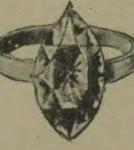
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